pious extracts from the "Presbyter" of men, judge ye what we say."

July 18, going to show that, according to the opinion of Dr. Monfort, Drs. Humphrey and Smith were misrepresenting the action of the Assembly, in stating that the unconstitutional orders of the Assembly of 1865, were a "dead letter," ad were so regarded generally; and that even the Assembly of 1866, so construed them. Whether Drs. Humphrey and Smith so believe, in view of the documentary evidence to the contrary, is not for us to say?

The "Presbyterian Banner" of August 1st., has an article upon the same subin thich it fully endorses Dr. Mons interpretation of the action and for intimating that the Assembly does not mean what it says. The "Banner"

"The whole effect of such reasoning as ers and readers that the Assembly did the following fashion: not mean what it said in 1865, and repealed in 1866, what it had done tho year before." It goes on to say:

the Assembly is passing strange.

the very reverse. The Memorial of the Convention, which was approved by the It occurred this year in St. Louis, Mo. Assembly, urged upon the Assembly that, instead of its past deliverances being treated as a 'dead letter,' the 'Assembly nothing to change, explain, modify, take back, or amend.

Now we presume, that no one will dare to deny, that these two papers represent much more correctly the mind of the majority of that Assembly than any of the other papers in the country; and that they are in perfect sympathy with the radical leaders of that body, And they do not hesitate to charge Drs. Humphrey and Smith with misrepre-

The question arises then: why should gic" powers in order to deceive the people of the border States, and lead them unconstitutional measures of the Assem-

ntil it shall have tied them hand and foot. And to a certain extent this ascertaining for themselves, by a careful than commiserated, soothed and reclaim- said they would not molest him. statements as true. Hence the cry of "he is in for the discipline." oven good people is still "wait!" "wait!" only a "dead letter" and are not to be hytery and the Declaration and Testiprotesting in this positive manner!

by such "strategy" is the more remark- advocating the resolution called the mands of his murderer, Mr. Headleo was generation that knew him and honored able, when the actions of Drs. Humphrey "previous question" which was carried. shot like a dog, indignation swolls every and Smith are so diametrically in oppo- The adoption of Dr. Gurley's paper by sition to their assertions. We speak 197 to 37, he says produced a profound now with special reference to Dr. Humphrey. For while he is trying to persuade the people of Kentucky that these whole was recorded as embracing and the applause that but one sided men and one sided think is represented to have been amiable to use the makes them ignorant and in straight for the poor, the sing steadily their own progress towards in straight for the poor, the sing steadily their own progress towards in makes them ignorant and in ninety-nine now with special reference to Dr. Hum- sonsation of relief in the Assembly. He malico, had in no way merited attack. He suade the people of Kentucky that these whole, was regarded as embracing sub- cero friend of all. If he had an enemy, unconstitutional and unscriptural acts stantial practicable rectitude, and that his name or the cause of his enmity was are a "dead letter," and nobody obeys the Church will receive it as vindicating tions of the day, questions which affected them, he is urging upon the "Assem- her honor. bly's Presbytery of Louisville" to exe- Tho Re-union question is rather a cute these very "dead letter" orders, ticklish one, and like Dr. Hodge he is and with singular effrontery to issue and non-committal on that point. Ho eloses execute other orders which are much his Review of the Assembly very much more oppressive to his brethren, and like the Western Presbyterian, in stating is vouched for by Rev. Dr. McAnally, of equally as unconstitutional as those that it was not the reckless and turbu-

which he prouounces a "dead letter" tucky can not see through such "strate- of 1865, and he looks for its successor gy" as this, we despair of their compre- to still further elevate the standard of a minister of the gospel, and that at the hending the danger with which the ecclesiastical propriety. Poor Dr. Me-Church is threatened by the majority of Kinney. In the future we advise you four-to-one who ruled in the last Assem- to occupy all your space with the "love It would insult the intelligence of the bly; or, at least, that they will not see stories." They are better than your reader to inform him that the murderer rations of men in all quarters of the lowing view of parties, which it is interit until it shall be too late. And yet Reviews; at least so say the children. to our mind the case is so plain a one that it looks like an insult to the common sense of the Presbyterians of Kentucky, to argue so plain a proposition, to wit: that the Assembly is determined to drive from it all those who stand up acts of the majority of four-to-onc.

former predictions have been fully veri- lieve that any of his friends in Ken- stark mad. So long have the revolver and the knife been at their service, that fied, all we now predict in regard to the tucky can admiro.

The "Dead Letter" Men Condemned. | designs of the General Assembly will be In a former issue, we published co- literally fulfilled. "We speak as to wise

Rev. IIr. McKinney's Review of the General Assembly of 1866.

It is probably known to most of our readers that Dr. McKinney, formerly editor of the Presbyterian Banner, and now associate editor of the North-western Presbyterian, has been editing and publishing for two years past a Magazine ealled "The Family Treasure; largely devoted to the dissemination of sickly and siekening "love stories," such as are found in the poorest class of what are known as "religious novels." This month however. Dr. McKinney seems to havo thrown out some of this kind of matter, and occupies a page or two in spirit of the Assembly, and takes to task writing a Review of the Assembly of rather severely these "dead letter" men, 1866. And so unfamiliar has he become with subjects of this kind; and judging his "love-sick" readers by himself, he finds it necessary to define what the this is merely to endeavor to assuro hear. General Assembly is, which he does in

"The annual meeting of a whole church in council to consider her doings, give "Nothing could be wider of the mark; thanks for her successes, rectify her erand how Dr. Smith could have given such rors, enter into new resolves, and devise an interpretation to the proceedings of plans for the enlarged usefulness to the good of mankind and the glory of the mally unfounded is the assertion Lord, cannot but be an occasion of inthat the Assembly of 1866, regarded the action of 1865 as a 'dead letter.' But ou tho contrary, the Assembly of 1866 said the contrary, the Assembly of 1866 said is denominated the General Assembly.

Now for whom could Dr. McKinney have intended this piece of writing. Does he find it necessary thus formally to introduce his Pennsylvania Presbyterian readers to the General Assembly; or does his Family Treasure only eirculate amongst the less intelligent "factory boys and girls" in the New England States. It appears to us that the children of old-fashioned Pennsylvania Presbyterians, unless they have become so absorbed in these "love stories" as to have utterly forgotten all about it, must be are as follows: Ile had an appoint ment to preach and organize the church ment to preach and organize the church the mysteries of nature, while the French-tence. the General Assembly.

After this formal introduction, Dr. Drs. Humphrey and Smith, in their McKinney tells his readers that "a Genspeeches before the people misrepresent eral Assembly is a very correct manithe action of the Assembly, and claim festation of the piety, intelligence, tem- preacher; they thought the threats were fatal deficiency, which steed as cause devote the day to its own proper and re- short, that the church having acted but never think of calling to see him. for it to have done what it took such considering the first took considering the first took such considering the first took such considering the first took such considering the first took considering the first took such considering the first took such considering the first took such considering the first took considering the first took such considering the first took considering the first took considering the f tion. But not so Dr. McKinney. He violence if he attempted. The preacher next tells his readers that the Assem- went to them, and tried in a very mild to still further acquiescence in these bly paid less attention than usual to sonable. He told them if he violated any magnitude and oxeellence would he and after a day thus spent, the mind rechurch-work. That its "efforts were law in preaching, to enforce the law, for have left for the admiration of man- turns with zest and refreshment to the disciplinary and penal, rather than he was willing to abide the consequences. The leader said he cared nothing for the sweetly attractive and edifying in faith law; "there is my law," pointing to his "strategy" has already proved success- and love." Ho says "The wanderer armed men. The preacher then asked him if he would let him preach if he and ful. The common peoplo, instead of was visited with the rod of justice, more reading of the published proceedings of ed by the sweetly constraining influence the Assembly, listen to the statements of forgiveness and love." And he takes of these "strategists;" and from their special pains to inform his readers that along. One of them drew a revolver and former high standing and position in the this remark is made "historically, not shot Mr. II. three times. Two shots en Church, they credulously receive their coudemnatory." Like Dr. Humphrey, died that night at ten o'clock, after giving

Dr. McKinney next discourses at and as these orders and deliverances are length concerning the Louisville Presobeyed or enforced; perhaps the next mony; and cites with apparent satisfac-Assembly will altogether repudiate these tion, that Dr. D. V. MeLean offered a unconstitutional acts, and save us from resolution depriving the members of that Presbytery of their seats in the vested of passion. That the people should be influenced Assembly. And that after oarnestly

lent body that some people imagine, If the Presbyterian people of Ken- and was a great improvement upon that

> For the Free Christian Commonwealth. How the Assembly Looks while in St. Louis, and flow it Looks when at Home.

MR. EDITOR: What are the common crimes. people to think of the conrse of somo of boldly for the doctrines of the Church read such accounts of their sayings and with confidence if we refuse to believe as a spiritual Commonwealth, or who doings, in and out of the Assembly at will not quietly submit to the arbitrary St. Louis, and their sayings and doings For every murder committed, for every since the Assembly adjourned? "Truth" outrage, punishment must inevitably bo toric regard, all such men as the French We venture this prediction, that, if paints a portrait of one of our Konthe real Presbyterian people of Ken- tucky divines which must certainly be not mad, thoy would see to it that such in common with christianity, and hence three of these types appeared very obvi- him. "Pray for your enemy even," says tucky fail to act like men in this crisis, unpleasant for that divine to gazo upon; then, in much less timo thau many of and which he can not possibly, by all them have been in finding out that our the logic in the world, make himself be- unfortunately for them and the country, them.

It seems that Dr. Smith while in St. Louis, was denunciatory of the acts and English and French Philosophers canspirit of the Assembly, and held couneil with Dr. Gurley as to the best method of cheeking the rampant radicalism

tioner of an infamous law.

actions may have contributed to the re- power, and majesty of character.

should not preach, and threatened to uso his friends went to their own land. They

Mr. H. and his friends then started off. When they had gone about half a mile some of the armed men came galloping everlasting shame.

ers, he fell asleep in Jesus.

When we reflect that for no offence vein, and the hand which recites is stit fened for an avenging blow. The poor victim of party madness and

not known. Even on the exciting quest that he was.

brutally shot down than he. Headlee's parishioners, a man whose word plain, unvarnished tale, and one that will affect the sympathies of every reader der in the Southern Methodist Church is still uninjured and at large. It is equal ly superfluous to declare that in all probability he will never be brought to just the protector of murderers, in league with them, and the justifier of their

however long it may delay its coming. that God will avenge the blood of Ilis ehildren. It eries to Him from the ground.

If the leading men of this party were

It seems moreover that Dr. Joseph T. | ces which follow. When forbearance ceas-

avenging angels, self-constituted execu- Voltaire with Bacon, Newton, Boyle, or lilar moral lives and scutiments. Locke?

Let those who made themselves mer- But in what does this inferiority con- has inflicted upon its people by withold- the Assembly of 1837, after they were rest, free from anxiety, and entirely givry by suggestions of pocket handker- sist? Not certainly in any great defect ing the Bible from them is great beyond chief martyrdom during the Sessions of of natural endowments in comparison all weight and measure, all count and the Assembly in St. Louis, read the fol- with those great Englishmen, but pre- number. And to this end also we would lowing written by one of the slain min- cisely in the utter destitution, on his say to all students eager for improveister's parishioners, well known in this part, of those great moral motives, prin- ment and covetous of time, let no one since, for all that was left in the church | So far from his being above them, they city as worthy of full credit, and then let ciples, and attainments which imparted fancy he has no time to spare for read- at that era, and against any particle of will help to make him happy; and the them ponder how much their words and to them such beauty, symmetry, breadth, ing and studying the Bible. Let him further progress in the way of reform. want, the absence of them, will often

kind? He might have been the Bacon studies of the Monday morning. just as God turns the counsels of the the soul as a thing of merely hard dry wicked upside down, so what Voltaire intellect, to be wrought no where but did for human glory, which is the only amid the hard flint rocks of formal sei-

tered his body: the other hit his arm. He the wicked should not and become a science, and let its range of knowledge stench in the nostrile of nations. The on every hand be wide and various, yet his wife and friends his dying council, applause of a corrup d infidel nate in most essential things; albeit we are applause of a corrup d infidel nate in most essential things; albeit we are tion was the vital treath of Voltaire. strengthened with large moral and re- in most essential things; albeit we are walking in the truth One of our morning papers, the St. He toiled for it with surendous power ligious acquirements. Let the mental ourselves called by them ultra of the St. Remember these rules. Keep a copy Louis Times, makes the following com- and assiduity. To live in the breath of and the moral keep equal pace and let "It is almost impossible to speak of the This was the centre around which the them. It is this alone which can make honor and control as is at all compati- sinned against them. If you are prone erime as its enormity deserves and be die schemes and labors of his life ever the noble form of a harmoniously devel- ble with the true progress of the church; to break them, then read them every day, turned. Living for the world he must oped scholar. baser-while complying with the very de- necessarily die with 1 world. The him for his worthless labors and ambi-

Wo will add to it only by saying that the was purely of the earth earthy. He truth. murdered man has been for twenty years linked himself to no everlasting princitice so long as the present dominant par. melancholy. He lives in none of the But wo can aver that vengeance is sure, pirations after any coming spiritual frem their sympathy, and from all his

they do not reflect upon the consequent still feel as if we were marching side by antagonism of these three-fold elements. and be blessed by his ministry.

seience, literature and philosophy.

The devil did not mistake his man moral and intellectual symmetry so common and so noble just across the chanof that majority of four-to-one. And when he chose Voltaire to best do an nel? It is because France is not and and we might perhaps add Dr. Krebs, them which labor among you, and are yet Dr. Smith goes home to Baltimore impossible work. He was a great and has not been, for ages past, a Bible read- of the Assembly of 1855, might be ta- you and to esteem them very highly in and apologizes for the "brutal conduct" active agent of evil to a very largo ex- ing nation. Her great men and great ken as specimens more or less complete. love for their work's sake." And all this of that body, and even goes so far as to claim for it an ordinary respectability. His empire of mischief was vast and Bible as a book of great moral and through a long period of time. Shaine on you, then; guilt on As for Dr. Gurley, he is reported to have said that as the majority was radical, he said that as the majority was radical, he was with the majority. "How are the mighty fallen."

W. N

was with the majority. "How are the mighty fallen."

was with the majority. "How are the mighty fallen."

savans. Pascal indeed was fairly a match for the English men and may justly be in all that followed. Without the adaptive and so has he. Of every one you can manage them. He was able, crafty and ranked among them. But Pascal was a hesion of this party, the church could say something good, and so you can of Somethlug More than Handkerchief Mar- spiteful. He was bland, humorous, or most carnest student of the Bible. His tyrdom-A most Atroclous Murder. devilish, as the occasion required. Ho moral dimensions were equal to his in-To its long catalogue of outrages on was vulgar, witty, or olegant, as the case tellectual, and both mutually helped to (we always thought with doubtful pro- him a blessing to yourself and to all the Church, the dominant party in Mis- demanded. He was, in a diabolical sense, construct that high character so re- priety,) the late Dr. Alexander as its about you. souri have added one more atrocious all things to all men that he might win markable in all such men for its strength than any that has preceded it. A min- some; and if doing great things, be the and harmony. Such men live, because ister of the gospel has been murdered measure of greatness, then this French- they live in the everlasting truths and of the church, we consider far sound- things." This is God's command; and in cold blood-brutally, cowardly mu- man was among the greatest of men. principles which have made themselves er than those of Dr. Plumer) might those that disobey it suffer. Many a dered, by one of Drake and Strong's But after all who thinks of equaling and which must make all others of sim- be taken as exponents of this type. church has cursed itself by being mean

The injury therefore, which a nation well consider that his moral nature de-The English had their Bible and kept | mands a duo share of time to be sacredly "DEAR FRIEND: Another man has fallen | it side by side with all their science | and imperatively devoted to its interests. a martyr to intolerance. That man of and all their investigations. They let It cries out for knowledge and cultivakilled day before yesterday by a mob for them, and found themselves treading all cheat his moral nature is suicidal to the

July there had been made threats that if viled the Bible and cursed the Saviour. drudgery of daily study as the Sabhe preached, he would never preach again. But their knowledge and character were bath ushers in its sacred hours. It will studied as reverently and as profoundly | well spent Sabbath enlarges knowledge, the pages of divine truth as they, what enlightens faith and establishes that dea character of moral and intellectual votion which allies man with his Makor;

others was all the immertality he knew. there be no gulf of separation between and third types as much excess of place, week, and often ask wherein you have

Therefore, to neglect religious knowledge, culture and duties is a fraud of fore, to wink as far as possible at the and in ninety-nine cases out of a hunthe highest magnitude and of the deep- differences which separato us, and hold dred you will have a good minister. Obtious and versatile efforts after the tran- est injury that a man can inflict upon up their hands in all their attempts to do serve these rules, and though by nature sient glories of time, died and carried himself. All one sided studies make any thing which we can approve or aid, your minister may be far from what you bloated him into the creature of vanity vainglorious as scholars, and false, de- a more thorough "High Church Pres- cases out of a hundred you will have a fective, and crude as philosophers. It byterianism;" aiding, now and then, poor minister iudeed. Disregard them, Poor man, he mistook the foam that exposes them to those low and easy forms their steps if they halt a little and cry- and though in fact you have a most exhe ever expressed a public opinion, and was then floating upon the surface of of infidelity whose impossible glory it yet a beast of the field was never more Parisian society, for the permanent ma- is to be ever putting the Bible and will carry them back to the place they terials of his fame. Ho dreamed the science iu opposition to each other. set out from, and to which we are rather tion unnecessary. It is by one of Mr. dream, of all such laberious idlers, that These are your philosophers who erect obstinately bent on not returning with Action of the Church at Smithland, Ky. the transient, shifting seeno of things their wigwams on the inhospitable desthis city. It bears upon its face the evi- around him, was to be the during ve- erts of error, and wonder why ali mandence of scrupulous truthfulness. It is a hicle which was to earry him safely and kind do not come and take their lessons gloriously down the ages of time. He there as from the only seminaries of

Dr. Breckinginge, in his review of

tianity as well as in the histories of with such desperate hestility twenty wife or parent? What would you think But why is it that France displays an sols, it appears inclined to distinguish you would loathe and despise him, and almost total destitution of that great again with peculiar opposition, under justly too. And so with you, if you not have been sound as early as 1837. him. Do so, and it will lead others to In those days it delighted to call itself do the same. It will extend his intho "Virginia School," and to avouch, fluence for good. It will aid to make add other leading members of the As- that is taught in the word, communicate sembly, (whose views of the true policy unto him that teacheth in all good Then, after both of the others, was to its minister. Let not this curse be that type of Presbyterianism-which yours. Pay your minister liberally and was able baroly to tolerate the Acts of punctually. Thus his mind will be at passed; which, driven to make election on to his appropriate work to laboring by the events of 1837 and '38, preferred for your good the Old School, and stood for the church on the basis of the acts of 1837 and '38, and affection. He is a man, and will and which has contended so sharply ever appreciate and prize your sympathies. Dr. Boardman must be considered the seud him to his study with the heartleading exponent of this party in the ache-silent and uncomplaining it may lighted to be called the "Princeton Would you shrink from inflicting a pang Party," and still, we believe, glories in like this? Ever, then, meet him with a St. Louis Conference, is no more. He was saved welcome smile, with a kind, encourawithout the co-operation of this party; ging, friendly word. It will warm his nay, even against its stronuous opposition heart to a deep affection for yourself; to most of the leading measures adopt. will ineite him to the greater effort for ed to save it. But, after it was saved, your good, and make him doubly willing senting the acts, spirit and intent of that feel insulted by such an introduction to at Pleasant View, a meeting house in man dawdled and stumbled amid tho in-Thurch South. On the 25th and 29th of tense darkness of moral night. He re- we would say to the student, drop tho it was extremely clear, that the church 6. Call upon him. Not too often, for to it, could not get along without its waste his time; but at proper sensons. supervision, and ought not to take any Some people never do this. They ex-The day came, there was a number of men, women and children present to hear the no one sided things, and it was this be a mental, as well as moral gain, to new step which it did not approve: in peet a minister to call and see them,

> correspond with the primeval force. it is all important for you to possess. sire—and prompt, ourselves, as hereto-

llow to llave a Good Mluister.

Somewhere lately, I have seen this how to make yours a good one; or if ply to it I would say:

truths which survive and bless all gene- the Assembly of 1855, presented the fol- the apostle, "pray for us."—And if to sanction the sending of commissionglobe. He lives in none of the melancholy. He lives in none of the melancholy. He lives in none of the melancholy. He lives in none of the melancholy is a live of parties, which it is interposed in the state of parties, which is interposed in the state of parties, which is interposed in the state of parties, and the state of parties, which is in the state of parties, which is the carnest, the almost agonizing all acts. ty holds sway in Missouri. That party is great principles of truth and righteous- Presbyterian Church three types of responsibilities, anxietics, and perhaps ness. He has no bond of union with opinion upon such of these things as his trials are great, and all for you. He the head of Cesar—thus corrupting both us and no character mingling in any as- there is any difference amongst us con- is set to proclaim God's truth; and he Church and State. eerning. They oceasionally appear with needs your prayers, that he may do it 3d. Resolved, That we highly approve some distinctness: though we cannot successfully. With Paul ho may say, our most distinguished men, when they There is no truth that wo may accept glories. So that just as the generations avoid the belief that they are all draw- "Pray for us, that the words of the Lord of mankind advance in the lofty, the ing more nearly towards each other- may have free course and be glorified." pure, and the good, sor do they drop and the points on which they are clear. Beside, he prays for you; yes, and your in St. Louis Mo. August 13th 1866. ly distinguished are gradually dimin- families and children, and often with ishing, as the church advances on her deep feeling, and perhaps with gushing high career, in the line of the immense tears, and therefore you should pray for force imparted to her in 1830-440. All him Pray for him and you will lear philosophic infidels. They had nothing force imparted to her in 1830-'40. All him. Pray for him, and you will love wrongs were not repeated, and that those it has left them behind to sink and be ously in the Assembly of 1855; and the an old proverb, "and you will soon love which have converted were an old proverb, "and you will soon love which have occurred were speedily investigated and remedied. They are however, lost in the generation that contained sembly, might perhaps be traced to this minister—your best friend—you will sembly, might perhaps be traced to this minister-your best friend-you will three-fold division of the body-and love him. You will hear him too with But with the English philosophers we the various fluctuations of concert and interest, and hold him in high esteem, the skies sent out a sound; thine arrows

It seems moreover that Dr. Joseph T. Smith has also been "sitting" for his likeness, which may yet be brought out with shades and tints which will very much disfigure the outward comcliness and placidness of that distinguished Baltimore divine.

There is that type of thorough Presbyterianism which and in hand. Those grand men, and lofty samples of christian life and power, were leagued with, and made the same in the progress of the conflict to be called derisively, and which came in the progress of the conflict to be called derisively, and what would you think of the husband; and placidness of that distinguished Baltimore divine.

Baltimore divine. 2. Never speak of his faults. He stands years ago, and which after an interval of his honor, his manliness, his obediof some years of more forbearing coun- ence to Ged? From your inmost soul and many other distinguished members over you in the Lord, and admonish

head. Dr. Plumer, to whom we might 4. Support him liberally. "Let him

5. Always meet him with kindness Assembly of 1855. In old times, it de- be, but bleeding at the inmost soul.

being saved in a manner very distasteful | thus you may interrupt his studies, and It has appeared during all the inter- cheor him, and aid him not a little to be val from 1838 to 1855, that these three useful. And now and then, as you visit types, as we have before observed, have him, take with you some little present been gradually wearing into the one -no matter for its value-that is of great type of tho "High Church Pres- little consequence; but take it as a token byterian," if our brethren insist on that of your kind remembrance and regard. name for us-under that universal law such courtesies will bind him to you or Locke of the French nation. But It is a low and abourd idea to treat which obligos the final development to with strong affection; and his affection

Weighing the sum of the Aets of the 7. Ever be attentive to his teachings. Assembly of 1855, we incline to the If it is his to teach, it is yours to hear. opinion that very few Assemblies during Be then in your place every Sabbathdivinity he worshipped, has turned into ence and other formal things all the years the past twenty years have established at every service—at every prayer meetof its earthly being. Let it indeed climb this fact more conclusively than this ting. Thus you will encourage his heart But it is right that the memory of the heights and sound the depths of one. For ourselves, we have no sort of and strengthen his hands, and thus only difficulty in accepting, with sincere corean you appreciate his many labors. diality, the second and third of these And not only hear, but what you hear three types, as honored Presbyterian apply to yourself. Obey it. He will

> section to concede to those of the second to it daily. Read them at least every leaving to them, as heretofore, a great as you go to your closet, and pray God over-share of all their hearts may de- by his Spirit to enable you to keep them.

Do all this -even attempt to do itand keep a good conscience. Meantime, would have him, still grace and kindness ing out, even lustily, to them when we cellent minister, it will, to an absolute see them taking a route, which we know | certainty, make him a poor one to you! Presbyterian Index.

> Smithland Ky, on Saturday the 28th, of July; 1866, the following resolutions were

manimously adopted viz 1st. Resolved, That fidelity to Godquestion: "How to have a good minister; a conscientious regard to our ordination vows-a solemn profession of our faith Partles in the Presbyterian Church ten years ago. how to make him better." In reply to it I would say:

how to make yours a good one; or if in Christ and an earnest desire to maintain unimpaired the constitution and order of the Old School Presbyterian 1. Pray for him. "Brethren," says Church compel us to decline henceforth by refuse to recognize its unconstitution-

previous to the year 1861, or will not take the crown of Christ and place it on

of the course of our commissioners to the Late Assembly in St. Louis. 4th. Resolved, That we send delegates to the convention called to meet 5th Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the elders published and

> JOSEPH WATTS, W. J. JENNINGS, Elders, T. J. Davis,

A thunder storm is thus described by David: "The clouds poured out water, went also abroad."--Ps. 77:11.

Free Christian Commonwealth

Rev. STUART RDBINSON, Editor.

A. DAVIDSON & Co., Publishers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

Dr. Hollge on the General Assembly. We have not shared in the disappoint-

dulge expectations of his aid in resisting doing. the Assembly of 1866.

cant curses at him.

In the first place, it was well known, church, Dr. Hodge has held and utter- of his review of the Assembly. ed some of the most objectionable of the "Mayflower" heresies relative to the functions of the Church and the State respectively. He had asserted the right of Congress to send missionaries to church, with its more suitable agencies, had not anticipated Congress. He had asserted the right of any military Roseoaths, as a condition precedent to their sitting as Christ's courts. He had with of political law. He had, with equally and Testimony, proceeds also tochild-liko credulity, accepted and reissued the silly untruths of Northern fanaticism concerning the slavery conserving purpose and mission of the Southern church. He had, in face of eobins touching the civil constitution-'That the General Assembly UNLESS EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED BY THE CON- such denunciations as'these aimed, be-STITUTION, can exercise its power to cor-

Ecclesiastical Parliament. political question and in making that linqueneies in the hue and ery against decision practically a condition of mem- its signers? bership to the church, has violated the constitution of the church and usurp- place, is Dr. Hodge's silence concerning ed the prerogative of its Divine Master;" the extraordinary outrage of the Assemand yet in 1862, he asserted the right of bly in creating bogus elders for the Walthe Assembly to pass the Breckinridge nut street church, in order to procure paper dictating a military policy to the a judicial decision from a civil judge in heart and conscience with the policy of Synod alike with contempt in appealing the civil administration, and denouncing to the Assembly. any who held different views as "faithless In the third place, very remarkable is to all obligations, human and Divine.' the silence of Dr. Hodge about so re-He endorsed in every form the action of markable a case—the first in our history the Assembly of 1845, denouncing the as a church—as the outrage of the exdogma of the sinfulness of slavery as ope- pulsion of Mr. Ferguson for no other rating a dissolution of the church itself; and yet declared that the Stanley Mat- what five hundred people had said conthews paper of 1864, with all its Jaeo- cerning the ecclesiastical buffoonery of binical philanthropism, denouncing sla- a political member of the house. very as a "guilt" met the full concurrence of his mind, heart and conscience. What reason, therefore, to suppose that though pronouncing the orders of 1865 unjust, unconstitutional and of no biuding force, he would stand by that opinion after a majority of four to one in the Assembly of 1866 had pronounced his opinion on that subject " one of the most fatal of heresies.'

In the third place, it was well known that from the time of 1835-7-8, Princeton had always held majorities in far greater respect than martyrs; and communion with majorities far wiser than eommunien with martyrs. Dr. R. J. Breekinridge, "the venerable Nestor," who spake what he did know, had told us, in his review of the Assembly of 1855, concerning the course of Princeton in 1835-8.

"The Church was saved without the co-operation of this "Princeton party;" nay savo it. But after it was saved, this party step which it did not approve; in short, Hodgo has succeeded badly in his search. | the whole ado about its terms and spirit statement Dr. Monfort says:

stand side by side with Dr. Boardman majority of four to one with whose po-

to expect that he would risk unseating would be a matter of curious interest to christian freemen. himself at Princeton, by further exci- show by analysis, that his very method ting the truly Satanic spirit of our Pres- of argument in this case is that pursubyterian Jacobins, which, before the ed by him in all similar cases, viz: Assembly and in the Assembly, had While establishing the right of the Asbeen rapping out through certain wood- sembly's wrong doing by adroit appeals en heads, its very ominous and signifi- to the "higher law" back of the constitution, still to keep up the appearance It is but justice to Dr. Hodge to sug- of great andor and wisdom by rather gest that, for three very sufficient rea- loose and feeble arguments against the sons, his breturen had no right to in- expediency of the Assembly's wrong

But while not at all surprised at the general tenor of Dr. Hodge's argument that in connection with his many sound and conclusions, we must confess to views of the nature and functions of the some surprise at the method and spirit

First of all, we are struck with his vory remarkable silences. In an article purporting to be a comprehensive history of such important doings of the Assembly as arc of permanent interest, teach religion in the West in case the we find not a single word of the condemnation of Dr. Hodge's own heresy in declaring the acts of 1865 not bindingthough one would suppose that so grave erans to impose upon Presbyteries and a charge against the leading theological Synods the infamous Missouri military professor of the church, would be a matter important enough to deserve at truly child-like simplicity transplanted least a passing allusion. It will be refrom the columns of the New York Tri- membered that the Assembly "approbune to his grave quarterly, the wildest ved" the memorial of the convention, of its Jacohinical vagaries, as first truths which after denouncing the Declaration

"Invito attention to the vast multitude f fatal heresies growing out of this subect-not the least of which is that which de nics to the deliverances and injunctions of the Assembly during the past five years (upon slavery and rebellion,) binding force whatever. The action of the his own ecclesiastical theory of church Supreme tribunal of our church is depower, intimated what he now openly nounced as contrary to the constitution. * * Those who thus revilo the authori asserts-adopting and applying to the ty and disturb the harmony of the church Assembly the dogma of our political Ja-|should be required to desist from such revolutionary and schismatical conduct

yond all question, at Dr. Hodge himreet abuses or evils immediately in any self should be passed over by him in shall have published, as we intend, Dr part of the church." Thus making a utter silence; unless indeed we are to burlesque of all constitutional govern- accept a few allusions to similar "revolument by construing the constitution as tionary and schismatical conduct" on a mere veto power, to limit in certain the part of Dr. Thomas and Doctor specified cases an otherwise Omnipotent | West as intended to be an offset against, and a justification of Dr. Hodge's here-In the second place, Dr. Hodge's an- sies and revolutionary conduct. On tecedents as a witness-bearer for the the Saviour's principle: "Let him that truth, did not justify the expectation is without sin among you cast the first that he would stand fast even by his stone," Dr. Hodge should have hesiprotest against the binding obligation tated a little about hurling this first of the outrageous orders of 1865, in stone at the condemued Declaration and ease a determined purpose were evinced | Testimony men. Or does he expect to on the part of the Radicals to enforce buy his peace by his zealous assault them. He protested in 1861, that "the upon the Declaration and Testimony; General Assembly in thus deciding a and have the public forget his own de-

Equally remarkable, in the second government, demanding not only outward favor of an insolent Radicalism which obedience, but the concurrence of the treated congregation, Presbytery and

offence than having written to a journal

And in the fourth place, very remarkable is the silence of Dr. Hodge concerning so grave a matter as the insulting rejection of Dr. Boardman's protest. This silence concerning an outrage so gross and unpardonable as the calumnious charge of disrespectful language against one who as a gentleman towered in the Assembly as "Saul among the prophets;" is the more significant beeause it naturally suggests the inquiry whether it arises from Dr. Hodge's unin his manly and indignant protests, or from sheer fear of the satanic Radiealism which spit its venom at Dr. Board-

And these and other silences concerning the wrong doings of the Assembly are the more noteworthy from the fact that Dr. Hodge in conclusion makes faith with us." such minute and claborate search for even against its strenuous opposition to most of the leading measures adopted to save it. But after it was rayed this party.

Assembly's proceedings. Though we seems to have supposed that the church are constrained to admit that even proxy. We can therefore without im- that committee under the expectation of being saved in a manner very distasteful though "small favors thankfully re- modesty express our opinion as to that defeating the whole thing by that apto it, could not get along without its su-ceived" should now be the rule, Dr. point. Nor do we hesitate to say that pointment. Concerning this remarkable

man in the Assembly.

We are sorry to find that Dr. Hodge's rel with them about it. stool of imperial power, and the trick of right to find full with them since we thanking tyrants for blessings which it ourselves were simple enough to begin is not theirs to confer.

tice the scriptural doctrine even if in bly's infamous order, but, pleading the thral doctrine or what used to be the Princeton doctrine. As to Dr. Hodge's fifth and last ground of thankfulness that the Assembly "takes scriptural and liberal ground on the subject of christian union."-for the same reasons assigned above we cannot enter into Dr. Hodge's emotions of gratitude; especially seeing that the Assembly was liberal far beyond the Scriptures to the New School, and narrow toward our Southern brethren beyond all limits of common sense or decency; to say nothing of the scriptures. But is it not amazing to find such a bomily on gratitude as this coming from Princeton? Why did not Dr. Hodge, add as a sixth ground of thankfulness, that the Assembly was restrained from That they may loose the golden opporthe Louisville commissioners?

Now it seems to us remarkable that But we find what we intended to be mercly preliminary observations, have filled our present space. When we Hodge's argument on the right to exclude Louisville Presbytery, that our readers may hear both sides, we shall offer some remarks on his argument on that subject—which is the chief burden of his article-and also on his remarks upon the Declaration and Testimony.

Kentucky.

We have just received a pamphlet with this title, issued by brethren ohiefy of West Lexington Preshytery, which beginning with the usual throwing out the tub to the Radical whalethat is, deprecating the spirit and mode of action of the Declaration and Testimony-begs the Radical brethren not to press upon them the issue by enforcing the Assembly's dissolving bull, and exhorts all to wait again for now the eventh time and see if the Assembly is in earuest. It is not in the style of Mr. Spilman's keen, lithe logic and unanswerable argument, but rather a homily for peace and quiet.

Feeling that we are no longer parties to this controversy-having reached our goal-and being disposed to exercise the largest charity toward our brethren, and to recognise their right to "the largest liberty" in the, ohoice of their method of warfare against error and usurpation, we are indisposed to critibrethren of eastern and central Kentucky, we might be disposed to take of- cratism and Fabianism; and results, so fence at the quict assumption, so habitual with them, of a certain superior equa- theless they are good and true mennimity of temper, moderation, wisdom and christian conservatism on their part which constitutes them natural umpires and mediators between the rash, violeut, and bad tempered men of Danville on A threat of summary discipline upon the one haud, and of Louisville on the other. For however it may be with

that the church having acted without its We cannot feel thankful with him "that is "mere gammon" a hue and ery gotten onsent on that great occasion, ought to the Assembly recognized the right of pro- up as Dr. Hodge would say "for a purbe satisfied with this act of disrespect, and free discussion," simply because pose" by men conscious of their inabilin the first place the Assembly has no ity to deny its statements or refute its and the fact was noted as one of the pleas If Dr. Hodge, could in 1838, in face of his own protests against the "Act and in the second place because the ond hand the ongh the Church until by surprise every and in the second place because the ond hand the ongh the Church until by and Testimony" men, accept the lead- Assembly did its best to crush both- dint of repetition the story becomes ership of that party in the majority, as witness Dr. Boardman's protest-and generally current. Consistently enough there was little reason to suppose that Dr. McLean's call for the previous ques- those who deny its great principle may he would risk martyrdom in 1866 with tion. Nor for the same reasons can we complain of its terms and spirit; but not ment of the large number of brethren the Declaration and Testimony men accept thankfully as a favor with Dr. those who in its general views of phrey can reconcile such an act as this who confidently expected Dr. Hodge to rather than accept the leadership of a Hodge, "that the Assembly did not truth. The subject matter of the with fidelity to the cause of truth, or make its deliverances a condition of paper is o a nature that if its oven honorable christian conduct; and in manly and indignant protest against litical sympathies he concurred, even christian or ministerial communion." statements extrines are true its remembering that Dr. Humphrey was the action of the Assembly of 1866. For though his ecclesiastical sympathics - For unless on the same ground that we terms and production of the Assembly of 1866. For though his ecclesiastical sympathics - For unless on the same ground that we terms and production of the Assembly of 1866. in view of Dr. Hodge's previous course; now a minor question—were different. should be thankful that the Assembly and denun i rif harsh and de- this "strategie" vote, it appears to us, profane interpretation of His secret of his extremely radical political opin- We might multiply these illustrations did not steal our pocket book or our nunciatory it must be because its state. from our view of the nature of a court of ions; of his not very logical or consis- were it worth while—to show that Dr. valise—as some scoundred did on our ments and doctrines are not true. Nev- Christ, as an actual trifling before God tent theories of the sphere of the church | Hodge has taken just the course in 1866 | way to the Assembly—we cannot un- crthcless, if our brothren find it needful | with sacred things. And it is a quesand the State; and of his oft exhibited which he might have been expected to derstand why we should be thankful to to make a convenience of us-under tion in our minds whether the Presby- sion of Scotland. There was never in infirmity of purpose, we saw no reason take. Nay, if our limits permitted, it the Assembly for our first rights as pressure of either a logical, rhetorical or tery to which he belongs, shall not be Jackson's piety, a particle of that false strategie necessity we-will not quar- very derelict in its duty if it allow such heat which could prompt a wish to in-

> with that experiment. On our own per-Neither can we sympathise with Dr. sonal and private responsibility we pro-Hodge's thankfulness in the third place, posed to and urged upon the Radicals that the Assembly teaches the scriptural of Louisville Presbytery not to take addoctrine of schism, seeing that the As- vantage of the accident of our meeting sembly had no right to teach any other immediately after the Assembly, to raise doctrine, and notoriously did not prac- the question of executing the Assemwords it taught it. For the same reason example of the Assembly itself which we cannot sympathise with Dr. Hodge re-admitted signers of the Declaration in his fourth reason for thankfulness, and Testimony, to go on just as of old scriptural doctrine, we can not for the questions involving any important comthe life of us see that the Assembly mittal of them till after Synod; even proaction. We found however that even then of the Presbytery was a foregone conclnsion, evidently determined upon by a cabal of "middle men" before leaving St. Louis. Our Radical co-Presbyters were no longer free to entertain our appeal to reason, conscience, love of the peace of the Church, and old ties of friendship.

Of course therefore we find no fault with our brethren in central and eastern Kentucky for aftempting the experiment which we ourselves made. That they will not succeed any better than we is in our judgment very certain. murdering Ferguson, or Boardman, or tunity for m ing the issue with the last Assembly. against the Assembly—and the ground best protect their property interests, is in our judgment very probable.

to bo less heretical in doetrine or fanatical in spirit than the Assembly of formed, we think it more than likely 1866. But we shall be greatly surpri- that Dr. E. P. Humphrey will be one of sed if it shall not manifest far more Address to the Presbyterian People of shrewdness in so shaping the issues be- fort says: "Our New School brethren of Fredericksburg:) tween its errors and tho truths for which we contend as to leave far less ground, apparently, for our Fabian brethren in the border States to stand upon in op-

position than they have at present. We r sorry to observe that our brethren in tral and eastern Kentuesy seem to so the St. Louis conference, and resife t no desire for cooperation with brethren like minded with themselves. As the St. Louis conference was ", not in the interest may (simply from habit) again cast a of the Deela un Te timony party but of all part it and have protested again the aets of the Assembly, it seems to us that a proper respect for their brethren of the same opinions should have induced the authors of this address at least to have noticed the call and assigned reasons for declining participation in the conference if they ble man, in illustration of his spiritual | brigade. He does bless me beyond my

thought it unwise. as conscience allows, will render all the the book-chiefly his own utterances in eise either their own plan of the eam- aid we ean to their scheme of resistance illustration of his rapid and wonderful paign, or their disapproval of the plan to the usurpations of the Assembly. progress in the Christian life; and eswhich we have executed. In the case They have a bad opinion of our "ex- pecially bis rapid growth in the experifar, seem to justify our opinion. Neversineore men-and, now-a-days, that raro virtue should "cover a multitude of

the "strategie" ante-re-union party

in the Church. Danville, we claim to be as moderate as In the Presbyter of August 1, Dr. willingness to stand by Dr. Boardman truth permits us to be. But we know Monfort reviews at length Dr. Humthe men, and are persuaded that with phrey's remarkable "strategie" state. them this sort of assumption is no hypo- ment in his speech before the "Assemeritical pretence, as with our former bly's Presbytery of Louisville," touch-'eclestial" but now "satanie" party of ing the committee appointed by the As-Louisvillo and Danville, but simply an sembly, with a view to a re-union of the noble. excessive zeal for peace and harmony in Old and New School. In that speech men who truly hold the "like precious | Dr. Humphreystated-and emphatically said that of his own personal knowledge We have no responsibility for the he knew it to be true—that the members style, spirit, or logic of the Declaration of the Assembly who were opposed to and Testimony heyond signing it by re-union, agreed to the appointment of

"The Church did not expect such a statement as this from Dr. II. He and his brother took part in the union communion of the Assemblies at St. Louis, ant signs of the times. How will these his communion? How can any man jus- ous doctrines of providence and refy himself in voting for the resolutions | demption, with an appropriating faith f our Assembly for the purpose of defeatng the measure?'

We do not ourselves see how Dr. IInmin the name of Christ, can be spoken of as rather a cunning piece of "strategy."

terms that the Assembly will not stand ality; he was incapable of affecting such a practicing of deception as Dr. what he did not feel; and it would have Humphrey acknowledges himself and others to have been guilty of who thus cealing, instead of expressing his true to shower upon me. Our hear's should bilities amount almost to a certainty that the prevalence of the new "dead letter" doctrine will postpone ro-union until the Assembly shall have fully re that the Assembly teaches the scriptural until the meeting of Synod and give us pudiated it as it did the schemes of redoctrine of slavery." For to say nothing time to see what our brethron elsewhere actionists at St. Louis." Yes, Dr. Hum- of his own practical commentary on the Jackson's religious history during the of the fact that the Assembly has no in Kentucky would do. We pledged phrey is threatened with the Assembly's exhortation—pray without ceasing: business to teach anything else than ourselves to join them in postpouing all anathema, after the manner of its anathema upon the Louisville Presbytery and the signers of the Declaration teaches on this subject either the serip- posing to refer the Walnut street church and Testimony. Not that the cases are outrage to the Synod without further at all similar; though we apprehend Dr. Monfort's moral susceptibilities are too I drop a letter into the hox at the pestthe revolutionary agitation and division much blunted by "strategy" of various office, I send a petition along with it, liness" the Repertory celebrates. kinds to perceive any difference between them. They look to him alike simply When I break the seal of a letter just hecause they both seem to him to re- received, I stop to pray to God that he tard the consummation of his re-union scheme. The difference however is this. the one case is an act of deception, the practice of which has been publicly stated and published to the world; the otbhave holdly protested—and published their protest to the world-against just such conduct in the Church of Christ and by the courts of the Church, as that it, than forget to drink when I am thirswhich Dr. Humphrey acknowledges ty. himself to have been guilty of at the

on which the laws of the country can Synod by taking advantage of the ipso facto dissolving bull of the Assembly of 1866. He will therefore remain rectus are free from all such factions, and will hardly be willing to consummate a union until we are also free; and we can not ask them to do so." Dr. Humphrey were probably more than one hundred promised to go with the Assembly even | inquiring the way of life in my old brithough it should be with tears. He will gade. It appears to me that we may then; many of them do not seem to agree do it; and the rhetorical tears which he proposed to shed are the only ones which will bedim his eye. He will not offered for the blessing of God upon any disturb the harmony of the united house- other organization, would we not expect hold of Old and New School, though he | the Answerer of prayer to hear the peti- | they may think best. We trust every "strategie" vote. It will not be necessary to eall the "previous question" on Dr. Humphrey's ease-he will submit without a protest.

Stonewall Jackson as a Soldier of the

In our last issue we cited largely from Dr. Dabnoy's hiography of this remarkaquarrel with these brethren; but, so far proceed now to cite other extracts from stumbling and a rock of offence." Dr. Dabney well says of Jackson:-

affirmed, have loved to represent him as | country more efficiently. a sort of Puritan Independent, of the School of Cromwell, Harrison and Pride, among his troops. No Christian could grateful if I were not contented, and possibly he further from all such intru-

sion both in principle and temper." "He has often been compared to rest on you, is my fervent prayer!" Cromwell and to Havelock, but without justice in either case. The latter he certainly resembled, in energy, in directness, in bravery, and in the vigor of ter of July 22, is in like spirit: his faith; but his spiritual character

ington. Cromwell's religion was essen- God made my brigade more instrumen- curses."-N. Y. Observer.

as formed by nature and grace alike, was | self.' antagonistic to fanaticism and radicalism. He believed, indeed, in the glorihe believed in his own spiritual life and communion with God through His grace, and lived upon the Scripture promises; but he would never have mistaken the heated impulses of excitement for the inspirations of the Holy Ghost, to be asserted even beyond and against His own revealed word; nor will, as to conclude that the victory o duty, of the righteousness of the inva-

an act of boasted duplicity to pass un- instinct of his soul approved the beauty trude into clerical functions. Every new political associations seem to have Nor as to their policy of an appeal to rebuked. There is in that statement of a regular and righteous order. His taught him the language of sycophantic the magnanimity and brotherly love of something fearful as illustrating to what religion was of the type of Hampden, courtiers as they crawl around the foot- their Radical brethren; have we any an extent the present apostasy in the rather than of the Independent. Espe-Church has gone, when such an act done cially was his character unlike Cromwell's, in its freedom from eant; his correct taste abhorred it. Sincerity was his grand characteristic. With him Dr. Monfort intimates in pretty plain profession always came short of the reheen for him an impossibility to use speech with the diplomatic art of con- which He has bestowed, and continues voted with him. He says: "the proba- intent. His action, like Cromwell's, was always vigorous, and at the call of justice could be rigid. But his career could abundantly. O that my life could be never have been marked by a massacre more devoted to magnifying His holy like that of Drogheda, or an execution name !'

like that of the King.

"When we take our meals," said lie, then is the grace. When I take a Dr. H. J. Van Dyke and the St. Louis Condraught of water, I always pause, as my palate receives the refreshment, to lift up my heart to God in thanks and for God's blessing upon its mission and may prepare me for its contents, and gard to duty in this matter. rangement of the cadets in their places, that is my time to intercede with God for them. And so of every other famiseasons, coming so frequently?" "No, said he, "I have made the practice habitual to me; and I can no more forget

But Dr. Humphrey will not be brought Virginia, and when on his way by forced to all such as desire to make a science and Jugment of all fair-minded to discipline by the Assembly, neither marches to Richmond, during an inter-minded mined resistance to the errors

The Assembly of 1867 is not likely in eccleasia; and when the time comes God, and to give Him all the glory, our for the marriage ceremony to be per- eause is ruined. Give to our friends at home due warning on this subject."

the officiating elergymen. Dr. Mon- 1862, (eight days before the great battle of the churches.

pleased our ever merciful Heavenly defection in the spring resolutions. Had Father to visit my command with the rich outpouring of His Spirit. There look for growing piety and many conversions in the army; for it is the subject of prayer. If so many prayers were tions, and send a blessing?"

How his religion entered into his Dr. Van Dyke's example: views of every day military life, will appear from the following letter to his wife in 1861:

"The troops have been divided inte brigades, and the Virginia forces under brigade, of which I am in command. I am very thankful to our kind Heavenly Father, for having given me such a fine history until the period of his settlement expectations, and infinitely beyond my We repeat however that we have no in the church in Lexington, Va.. We deserts. I ought to be a devoted follower of the Redeemer.'

And again in July, 1861, on the oceasion of his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General:

"I have been officially informed of my promotion to be a Brigadier General of any other men than these excellent tremes" and our impolitic rashness; we mental knowledge of that doctrine of of the Provisional Army of the Southern demnation upon the signers of the Dec have a still worse opinion of their mod. God's severeignty, which in his earlier | Confederacy. My promotion is beyond | laration and Testimony for exercising Christian life was to him "a stone of what I anticipated, as I only expected | their Constitutional right to protest against it to be in the volunteer forces of the these orders-are in my judgment uncon-State. One of the greatest (grounds of) stitutional in form, unchristian in spirit, and every way intolerable. Our allegiance desire for advancement, is the gratificator to Christ, and our ordination yow, to study "Those who knew not whereof they tion it will give you, and serving my the purity and peace of the Church, what

exceedingly thankful to our kind Heav-

The account of the first great battle | note your good judgment may sugge of Manassas, given to his wife, in a let- dom of Jesus Christ

"Yesterday we fought a great battle, was far more symmetrical, mellow and and gained a great victory, for which all the glory is due to God alone. Though "To liken Jackson to Cromwell, is under a heavy fire for several continufar more incorrect. In place of harbor- ous hours, I only received one wound, ng Cromwell's selfish ambition, which the breaking of the largest finger of the 113-114,) under the veil of a re- left hand, but the doctor says the finger joyed so much in America, is doubtless eligiousness that perhaps concealed it can be saved. My horse was wounded, very near to death's door, and before this from himself, grew to the end, and fix- but not killed. My coat got an ugly ed the foulest stain upon his memory, wound near the hip. My preservation was to live on earth. He went to Dublin for Jackson crucified the not ignoble thirst cutirely due, as was the glorious victory, for glory which animated his youth, to our God, to whom he all the glory for glory which animated his youth, to our God, to whom be all the glory, until his abnegation of self became as honor, and praise. Whilst great credit pure and magnanimous as that of Wash- is due to other parts of our gallant army, which Popery and whisky are the two

tially fanatical; and, until it was chilled tal than any other in repulsing the by an influence as malign as fanaticism main attack. This is for your own initself-the lust of power, it was disorgan formation only; * * * Say nothin about izing. Every fibre of Jackson's being, it. Let another speak praise, not my-

So also, his letter of Sept. 24, 1861: "This is a very beautiful and lovely morning, beautiful emblem of the morning of eternity in heaven. I greatly enjoy it, after our cold, chilly weather, which has made me feel doubtful of my capacity, humanly speaking, to endure the campaign, should we remain longer in tents. But God, our God, will do, and does all things well, and if it is His pleasure that I should remain in the field, He will give me the ability to

endure all its fatigues.' On the occasion of his further pro-Dunbar was sufficient proof, without the motion to the grade of Major General teachings of Scriptural principles of in the Provisional Army, we find him writing thus to his wife under date of October 14, 1861:

" It gives my heart an additional gratification to read a letter that hasn't traveled on our holy Sabbath. I am very thankful to that good God, who withholds no good thing from me, (though I am so ntterly unworthy and so ungrateful,) for making we a Major General of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The Commission dates from October 7th.

"What I need is a more grateful heart to the 'Giver of every good and perfect gift.' I have great reason to be thankful to our God for all His mercies overflow with gratitude to that Ged who has blest us so abundantly and over-

We shall devote still another number Jackson gives the following account to these extracts, by way of illustrating last year of his life.

ference.

The great pressure upon our columns last week threw over the letter of Dr. Van Dyke whose "moderation and a

We regret this the more hear ale upon the person to whom it is sent .- letter might perhaps have decided the mind of some brethren hesitating in ro-

make it a messenger of good. When I For ourselves we feel disinclined to go to may class-room, and await the ar- urge any body on the subject, any further than each one with the doings of the Assembly of 1866 before him may er is that, men acting in the fear of God, liar act of the day." "But," said his feel bound, as a witness-bearer for the friend, "do you not often forget these truth, to act. We have even doubted whether the Louisville Pre-bytery should appear in this conference; but rather leave the conference to those who have not yet taken their stand on the After his defeat of the five Federal subject of the Assembly's action. We Generals in succession in the Valley of have been very clear from the firs' that bristiau men will be with them and will he be rebuked by his Presbytery; val of rest on the Sabbath, we find him trino and principle and the outrageous and he will escape the judgment of the writing thus to Dr. White, his pastor: acts of the Assembly, no opportunity is "I am afraid that onr people are look. likely to occur again so favorable for ing to the wrong source for help, and joining issue as the act dissolving Presascribing our successes to thoso to whom | byteries which admitsigners of the Decthey are not due. If we fail to trust in laration and Testimony. On no other issue could the resistance be made with greater certainty of the triumph of truth, To another friend he wrote, Dec. 5, and less danger to the property interests

We urged in 1861-2 that the golden "Wbilst we were near Winchester, it opportunity was the Assembly's first our advice been heeded the larger part

> of the Church might have been saved. Our brethren did not agree with us with us now. But we have now exoncrated our conscience in the matter, and are content to oxonerate theirs in their own way-joining them in any measures man from the East who can will follow

BROOKLYN, July 18, 1866. REV. AND DEAR BROTNER: I have read with deep interest the "Address to the Presbyterian people of God." The chris tian spirit in which it discusses the great questions now agitating our Church, and General Johnston constitute the first the clearness with which it states the solemn issues involved, commend it to my heart and judgment. The brethren in Kentucky and Missouri who are suffering for righteonsuess sake under the usurpa tions of the late Assembly have my sin eere sympathy, and shall have my hearty co-operation in every lawful measure for maintaining their rights in the Church of our fathers, and asserting their libertywherewith Christ has made all his peoplo free from the doctrines and command ments of men. The "orders" of the Astembly of 1865 instituting a political test in tho Church of Christ, and the acts of the Assembly of 1866 visiting summary conever persecution my come upon us for so "Through the blessing of God I now doing, bind us to resist such revolutionhave all that I ought to desire in the ary proceedings. If my health will per assuming the functions of a preacher line of promotion. I would be very un- mit me to take so long a journey at this season, you may expect me to attend the proposed convention on the 15th of Au gust. Meantime, you are authorized, i enly Father. May his blessing ever you choose, to append my name to the all, and to make any use of this hasty

HENRY J. VAN DYKE.

Yours, truly, for the cause and King-

Rev. Dr. EDGAR, OF IRELAND.—The Senior Editor of the Observer, writing from Belfast, Ireland, which city he had just reached, says:

"You will be pained to hear that the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, whom we enreaches you he will probably have ceased of the great apostles of Temperance and Protestantism in Ireland, an island of

Advertisements exceeding one square, will be charged at a proper reduction on the above rates.

business or otherwise-addressed to A. DAVIDSON & Co., Publishers,

Obituaries extending over ten (10) lines will be charged at the rate of 10 cts. per tine-eight words to the line.

The One Man Church.

on a recent occasion, closed the doors of man. laration and Testimony.

It is very evident that Col. Murray ty members. does not regard the recent acts of tho laration and Testimony privileges which ding the action of the General Assembly. the Assembly has not denied them. The My Dear Brother, as I am not in the ray; and by invitation of their Baptist brethren, occupied their house of worship, where the whole people of the place flocked to hear the young minister preach the gospel.

We hope that the true Presbyterian people of Cloverport will at once set to work and build a house of worship. They Murray keep his church building for tees of the First Presbyterian Church, Old some of the unemployed ministers of the School, care of Wm P. Allen, Kansas City, Assembly's Presbytery.

How the Doctors differ.

Both Drs. Smith and Humphrey, espe cially the latter, assure the orthodox people that the idea of a union with the New School is an absurdity.

Dr. Humphrey, in his eager zeal on the the whole movement of a committee on Dr. J. T. Hendrick having been invit the Union was a mere trick to defeat the ed, took the Chair to moderate the meet cnd proposed! And that, too, after having himself been one of the representatives in the solemn joint communion service of the tree assumblies. vice of the two assemblies.

movement, and therefore well qualified to judge of the Assembly's action, passed on the 10th July, the following resolutions. Which now shall we believe, Dr

H. or the Presbytery of St. Lawrence? WHEREAS, This Presbytery, in connection with the Presbytery of Ogdensburg both Church and State. (O. S.,) has the honor of having taken the initiative on the subject of the re-union of our respective General Assemblies, in a series of joint resolutions, adopted January 11th, 1862, one of which was as foleach other's piety, orthodoxy, and patriotism, we desire to be united in one Pres-

plishment of this most desirable end. Resolved, That the Presbytery of Ogniversaries, next winter.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .- The folsound theological education. Mrs. Brown's liberal gift is a very timely one, and will greatly encourage the hearts of the professors in that School of the Prophets.

PETERSBURG, VA.; July 27th; 1866 Rev. and Dear Brother Brown;-The friends of Union Seminary are again called on to acknowledge the kind providence of the Great Head of the Church to that Institution. Mrs. George Brown, of Baltimore, has given ten thousand dollars to the funds of the Seminary with the special object of erecting a suitable Libra-Hall," and to this generous gift, is due in which has just seconded from the General part, the contribution of two thousand dollars by Mr. John L. Weeks, of Baltidollars by Mr. John L. Weeks, of Baltimore, towards the foundation of a Library fund, the interest of which will be Mensures were taken to establish a applied to the purchaso of books. To weekly newspaper in the town of Charthere will be considerable additions from paper.

hopeful efforts for this Institution. Our Peter Mackenzie, an old newspaper pro-"border" friends, as well as many more prietor and editor in Glascow, in a letter remote from us, are waking up to a corto the Scotsman, contradicts the statement rect appreciation of the value of such a Theological Scminary to the interests of Chalmers used to read his prayers from a sound Christianity and pure Presbyte-rianism. Well did one of the oldest members of the Board of Directors re- 1815, till the period he left in the year meeting of this body when the affairs of with only some two or three exceptions the Institution were so promising."

another to the many claims she has to any of his prayers from manuscript in his the gratitude of good men and women pulpit. all over the land, and especially in our

her heart more and more with the precious experience that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." B. M. Smrn.

Cumming, of London, in a recent lecture, College at Lancaster, Pa, and the Rev. expressed his belief that great events Dr. E. V. Gerhart, Vice President and were near at hand. "The great lines of Professor of Mental and Moral Philosomore purified and exalted state. He be- to Lafayette College, Pa. lieved the Saturday evening of the world was very near, and that on the Sabbath of one thousand years, which was at hand, there would be a surrise which would experience no western declension."

Will meet in Maysville on Thursday, the 4th day of September, at 71% o'clock, P. M.

R. F. CALDWELL, S. C.

Will meet in Maysville on Thursday, the 4th day of September, at 71% o'clock, P. M.

R. F. CALDWELL, S. C.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., August 3d., 1866. REV. STUART ROBINSON, D. D.

Dear Brother: There is in a late number of the 'Free Christian Commonwealth, 'a notice I wish to correct to wit: "Rev. George ... \$ 3 00 Fraser, of Steubenville Ohio, has received ... 3 50 a unanimous call from the First Presbyterian Church, (Old School) at Kansas Not inconsistent with the character of the paper, will City, Mo.; has accepted the same and

commenced upon his work." There is not a word of that notice true, 6 00 except that he is here preaching.

for nearly twelve months; and the only All communications touching the paper, whether connection Mr. Fraser has with it, is, that while the General Assembly was sitting in St. Louis, he came to our city and preached once or twice. After he left, five mem bers of our church met in the basement of the Baptist church; passed some reso lutions inviting him to preach for them which he accepted, and is at work; (I sup

We learn that Col. D. R. Murray, a pose Pope Janeway is footing up the bills.) ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church | All this was done as they said because at Cloverport, Kentucky, who, we under- our board would not support Dr. Yantis, stand is owner of the Church building, as he was a Declaration and Testimony

that building against a minister of the And this was done without the knowlgospel because he is a signer of the Dec- edge and consent of the church, as a church: we having at that time about for

We have as a church, and are determined General Assembly as a "dead letter," but to stand by Dr. Yantis so long as he stands is ready to deny the sign ers of the Dec- by the truth, as heretofore, notwithstan-

majority of the members of the church habit of writing for a newspaper, let me are, we understand, utterly opposed to ask you to put this in readable form, and the narrow contracted views of Col. Mur- let the truth go as far and wide, as this false notice has gone.

While I am on this subject, I will ask you to call the attention of your many rich patrons, to the importance of sending some money to help us build a house to worship iu, as we have none-are about to commence oue. We are few in num bers, none of us rich. After making such will no doubt be aided in this work by an appeal in our behalf as you my think the friends of a pure and free gospel in best, say to them that any money, drafts, that region of country; and let Colonel or checks, should be directed to the trus

> In order that you may know what our city is, and is destined to be, I clip a few lines from our city paper.

Yours affectionately in Christ.

Action of the Church at Columbus, Ky. At a meeting of the Presbyterian subject, even at the expense of his own Church in Columbus, Ky., July 21st, 1866 sincerity as a christian gentleman, gave according to the previous notice, all the his Louisville hearers to understand that Elders and Trustees, and nearly all the

vico of the two assemblies.

But we find that the Presbytery of St.

Lawrence, which claims to be the "old, original Jacob Townsend," of the Union

1st Resolved, That fidelity to God, a conscientious regard to our ordination vows, a colemn profession of faith in Christ, and an earnest desire to maintain unimpaired the Constitution and order of the Old School Pres

sembly until we can find such a body as existed in our country previous to the year 1861, or as will not take the crown of Christ and place it on the head of Ca ar, thus corrupting

S. K. CALDWELL, W. R. VANER, T. G. Poon

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH DIVIDED .- The lows "Resolved, That having confidence in Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, the oldest and most numerous of all the Synods of the United States, resolved at it hytery, one Synod, and in one General last meeting that the so-called General Assembly, and that our General Assem-Synod had entirely failed to accomplish blies be overtured to that effect." Now the object for which it had been formed, and that by repeated violations of its own Resolved, That we heartily rejoice in the constitution it had become so disharmeaction of the last General Assembly on nized and so disorganized as to make furthe subject of re-union, and give thanks ther connexion with it useless. It was to God for the prospect of a speedy accom- also resolved to invite all Lutheran Synods which accept the unaltered Confession of Augsburg as their doctrinal standensburg (O. S.) be invited to meet with dard, to hold some time this year a Genns in joint session, sometime during the eral Convention for the purpose of organprogress of the St. Lawrence County An- izing a new General Synod. Delegates for such a convention have been chosen by the Synods of Pennsylvania and Wis consin.-Thus the Lutheran Church of the lowing letter from Dr. B. M. Smith, will be United States will soon have two General read with interest by all the friends of Synods-one "Old Luthcran," and one "New Lutheran."

The "General Synod of the Evangelical Lu theran Church in the Confederate States" has been recently in session in North Carolina. It was attended by representatives from four Synods—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

One of the earliest acts of the Synod after its organization was to change the name from that above given to "The Evangelical Lutheran General Synod of North America." The majority took, as in former years decidedly High-Church ground, building, to be ealled the "Brown a union with the Pennsylvania Synod,

these funds for Library purposes, both for the building and purchase of books, I have very reliable grounds for saying the name of Dr. Conrad's old Western Engaging Letteran. Evangelical Lutheran.

Again may we exhort one another to DR. CHALMERS AND READ PRAYERS. - Mr mark last Spring: "I never attended a 1823, he heard the whole of his sermons, Mrs. George Brown has thus added uother to the many claims, she has to

Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop May God long spare her life, and fill of Ireland, has received a letter from the

GERMAN REFORMED. - The Rev. Dr. J. W. Dr. Cuming Still Popuecying.—Rev. Dr. Nevin has been elected President of the stroyed, but would endure for ever in a resignation of Professor Porter, who goes

Ebenezer Presbytery,

Religious Items.

At the late commencement of Princecon College (Nassau Hall) the honorary the chair, and Dr. S. C. Young appointed Sec degree of LL. D. was conferred on Professor Ormond Beatty, of Centro College.

The Presbyterian Church at Holly
Springs is being completed. The "Reporter" says it is one of the finest country

The following preamble and resolutions were
read and adopted.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to
remove from our midst our fellow practitioner,
porter" says it is one of the finest country. hurehes in the South.

The Rev. WM. E. McLaren, pastor of

Elizabeth, formely Dr. Magie's. The Rev. Mr. Finney, of New-York, has ccepted the call of the Second church, Princeton, New-Jersey. He will enter upon his new field of labor on the 1st of

entember next. The church at Rockford, Illinois, has given a unanimous call to the Rev. Jo ph S. Grimes, lato of New Castle, Pa.

The "Presbyterian Index" notices the arrival of the Rev. J. T. Paxton, who not eing permitted to preach the Gospel in Missouri by the persecution, is now seek ng a field of labor at the South.

The "Presbyterian Index" states that he churches of Williamsport, Morganza Woodville and Bethany, in the Presbyter of Louisiana, are all vacant. Further in formation concerning them may be obtained from the Rev. Dr. J. E. C. Doremus, Baton Rouge, La.

Rev. Jony G. Atterbury, has felt it neessary to resign his charge at New Albany, after a pastorate of filteen years, in order to seek a less debilitating climate His address for the present will be De-

STATISTICS OF THE NEW SCHOOL.-The Minutes of the General Assembly are just mblished, and show a gratifying advance f the Church during the past year. Dr Hatfield sends to the Evangelist, the fol

		1865.	1866
ì	Presbyteries,	108	109
-	Ministers,	1,694	1,739
	Licentiates,	122	110
2	Candidates,	187	21
-	Churches,	1,479	1,533
l	Add. on Examination	6,685	10,28
	" Certilicate		6,949
)	Communicants,	143,645	150,40
	Sabbath School,	112,781	143,689
•	Assembly Fund,	7,059	8,390
,	Home Missions,	94,507	100,81:
	Foreign Missions,	112,296	112,32
	Education,	36,952	29,100
	Publication,	*46,305	19,79
	Ministerial Relief,	4,256	6,19
	Congregational, 1	,264,667	-1,788,466
	Miscellaneous,	501,141	420,706

This included contributions to the Permanent Fund. The METHODIST Denominations in th United States are: 1. The Methodist Eni opal Church, 2. The Methodist Episco al Church, South. 3. The Wesleya Methodist Church, 4. The Methodis Protestant Church. 5. The Methodis Free Churches. 6. The Primitive Metho dist Church. 7. The Independent (or Congregational) Methodist Church. 8.
The African M. E. Church. 9. The African M. E. Zion Church. 10, The Evangelical Association (Allbrights.) The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, may have its name changed to that of "The Episcopal Methodist Church," upon a three-fourths' vote of the Annual Confer Episcopal Methodist Church," ences; but as yet the name cannot be said to have been adopted. The Methodist the Methodist Protestant Church of th Northern and Western States, and the Mothodist Protestants of the Southern States. The headquarters of the forme are at Springfield, Ohio; the headquarter of the latter at Baltimore, Maryland. The headquarters of the American Wesleyans at Syracuse, N. Y.: those of the Free Methodists, at Enffalo. The Methodis bodies in Canada consist of: 1. The Wes evan Methodist Church, 2. The Nev onnection Wesleyan Methodist Church. The Primitive Methodist Church. 4 The Methodist Episcopal Church of Cana

Prof. C. M. Dodd, of Jefferson College has been elected professor of Mathemat es in the Iudiana State University.

The Rev. Dr. WM. ALLEN, of Northam on, formerly President of Bowdoin College, lately found his name starred in the Rev. A. H. Quint's list of preachers of the election sermon in Massachusetts. The doctor denies that he is dead, though it is fifty-three years since he preached the ·lection sermon.

THE HAMILTON PRESIDENCY .- The Norhern Advocate of Auburn, after referring to the "interesting exchange of addresses between the retiring President Fishe and the Faculty and Trustees," continues It is not decided who will be the succesor, but it is no secret that the Bishop of he First Presbyterian Church of St. Lous, whom some of this city are went to eall 'our Dr. Nelson,' is a favorite candi-

About five hundred persons have unied with the several churches in Springfield, Illinois, as the results, in part, of the great revival which commenced there early in April last, under the labors of the No. 72, Main Street, between Second and Third.

Rev. E. P. Hammond. It is computed that more than twenty thousand Jews have been converted to Christianity during the present century.

Rev. Dr. Andrew Thompson, of Edin burgh, in one of the religious anniversaries at London this year, brought out a contrast which should awaken thought fulness in every steward of the Lord's gold and silver. He said: "In Scotland itely, £1.000 were raised for the Walenses and the extension of their evangelistic operations in Italy. But in lookng into the newspapers, what did we see ust then? That the proprietor of a Lonlon Opera House was giving £3,000 to a Prima Donna for her acting and singing during a brief London season!" Stil more significant is the fact brought out in the London "Record," that while the sums contributed to the different church and eligious institutions last year amount in round numbers to £561,000, the sum paid to Government as the tax on spirits

amounts to £14,000,000'

RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—
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RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAN Influential deputations of clergymen and lay members of the church recently waited upon the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, to present memorials against the nodern ritualistic developments which of BELLEWOOD FEMALE late have excited so much public attention. Mr. Colquhoun introduced the de ntations, and read the memorials. The Archbishop of Canterbury repeated his strong disapproval of the introduction of prophecy seem to intersect the year 1867. phy. No other changes were made in the The world, he believed, would not be de-Faculty, except that occasioned by the lish observances;" and the Archbishop of location is entirely in the country, neglect that occurry, neglect that occasioned by the lish observances;" and the Archbishop of location is entirely in the country, neglect that occasioned by the lish observances; and other Rominator and accomplished assistances. York remarked that these practices "went along with a deliberate intention to alter the doctrinal position of the church of England." The most reverend prelates both

At a meeting of the Physicians of Hopkins-ville, Ky., hold at the office of Dr. Young, Au-gust 4th, 1866, Dr. A. Webber was called to

d our ranks—Therefore,

1. Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Mont-

the Second Church of Peoria, Ill., has re-the Second Church of Peoria, Ill., has re-ment and wise counsellor—the community a

ceived a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church at Decatur, Ill.

The Presbyterian Church in Bedford, Pa, has given a unanimous call to the Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, which has been accepted.

The Rev J. B. Patterson has been dismissed from the Presbytery of Ohio.to.connect with the Presbytery of Passaic. Ille accepts the call to the Second church of Elizabeth, formely Dr. Magie's.

Presbytery of the Western District. The Preshytery of the Western District stands adjourned to meet in Brownsville, Thursday (20th,) before the 4th Sabbath of September, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

lock, P. M. E. S. CAMPBELL, Slated Clerk. Aug. 9. THE ST. LOUIS COTFERENCE, -will meet a St. Louis Mo, on the 15th of August in

the Church on the corner of Walnut and sixteenth street (Dr. Brookes). Brethren who may arrive in St. Louis on the day before the time appointed are requested to report at Dr. Anderson's Church (the Central) on the corner of Eighth and Locust streets, where a Committee of Enter

tainment will be in waiting.

In Versailles, Ky., on the 26th of July, David, son of Thomas and Catharine Sublett, in the 12th year of his age.

Although death cams to this little boy sudlenly, and without a note of warning, rarely fever, did he encounter, in the person of one o young, a calmer or a more triumphent faith t seemed as if God, by a special dispensation, ad hestowed upon him, in his last moments, measure of intelligence and grace which, in the ordinary course of Christian experience, it requires the progress of years to attain. He quoted the Scriptures with a clearness and accuracy which astonished the members of his own family, and reminded them, with all the composure of advanced age, and with all the tenderness of the ripest experience, "that they too, must soon follow him," and that "God always does right." Shortly before his death, he called for a favorite hymn, which beantifully describes the blassedness of hoaven, and his fast failing voice blended, for a little while with the voices of his weeping kindred, until, finally, it was hushed forever on earth; but only, let us trust, to mingle, in heaven, with the music of that immortal choir which sings unceasingly, the praises of God and the Lamb

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Louisville and Franktort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad. Lonisville, New Albany and Chicago Raft road.

Jestersonville Rallroad. Cinciunati Express......St. Louis Express

REMOVAL. DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.'S CARPET HOUSE.

THE Carpet House of DUVALL, KETCH THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, (Established by our Senior in 1843.) 11 No. 72, West Maln Street, between

Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Which has been refitted up and arranged in the
most elegant style, with all the modern improvements that taste could suggest, and every facility to accommodate the rapidly increasing ade of our city and surrounding country.
We invite our old enstomers in the country and city, and the public generally, to examino our varied stock, which will be found complete in every department, embracing, in great va

Carpets. Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Cornices, Bands, Shades and Holiands, Plushes Moquet,

Teny Cloths. Mosquito Bars, &c. &c. And every article in the UPHOLSTERY line, STEAMBOAT, HOTEL AND HOUSE.

FURNISHING GOODS. With a complete stock of Rail, Passenger, and Sleeping Car Furnishings, which will be made and finished to order. By importing Carpets and other Goods embraced in our stock, direct from Europe, we are prepared to meet any competition in our line, East or West, and with the determination to use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to

our patrons, we ask for a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to us for the last twenty-three years in our old location to which We have in our employ experienced Uphol-terers, which enables us to make and lay our arpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtains, at short noe, in the best style.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,

UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY, AND SCHOOL OF Practical Medicine & Surgery.

Corner of Sth and Chestnut Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. Clinical and Didactic Instruction given daily throughout the entire year. For Circular-Address, THOMAS P. SATTERWHITE, M. D.

Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy and Surgery.

JOHN GOODMAN, M. D., Obstetries and the Science and Practice of

Medicine.

E. R. PALMER, M. D.,
Physiology and Materia Medica.
C. E. DUNN, D. D. S.,

weeks. The undersigned, Principal, is aided by five competent and accomplished assistants in the solid and ornamental branches. The

COLUMBIA, S. C. For further particulars-address REV. W. W. HILL, Hobba' Station, Jefferson county, Ky.

A MALE SCHOOL, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, nesr O'Bannon's Station. B. II. McCOWN, sole proprietor and intructor. This School has been in successful and prosperous operation for ten years. The and prosperous operation for ten years. The course of instruction fully meets the wants either of those wishing to prepare for an advanced class in College, or of such as are seeking to acquire a thorough and practical Eng lish education. Modest and well behave youths will here find the comforts of home while its rural location will contribute to health and success in study. - Most carnest care s devoted to moral and religious training,

B. H. McCOWN. O'Bannon's Station, Jefferson co., Ky July 17-2m

MOUNT WASHINGTON Male and Female Academy.

ne opened for the reception of students on the lst Monday of September, 1866. Mt. Washington is a pleasant, healthy town, ituated on the Bardstown pike, twenty miles rout the City of Louisville. The stage leaves Louisville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 9 o'clock for Mt. Wushingtor arriving there in time for dinner.

Board, lights, fuel and washing, in family

of Principal, per session of 20 weeks...... \$85 Mason & Hamlin's Celebrated Tuition, from \$9 to \$20. Boarding can also be obtained in good familie town, at very reasonable rates.

For further particulars, address
Rev. J. W. HEAGEN,
July 19th. 3m. Mr. Washington, Ky.

Missouri Medical College, ST. LOUIS.

REORGANIZATION. THE REGULAR LECTURES IN THIS INstitution will commence the first of Octo-er, and continue until the first of March. Faculty: JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M. D. rofessor of Surgery.
JOHN S. MOORE, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOSEPH N. MeDOWELL, M. D., Pref. of General Descriptivo Surgical Anatomy. W. M. McPHEETERS, M. D., Prof. of Ma-W. M. MCPHEETERS, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
J. H. WATERS, M. D., Prof. of Physiclogy
Pathology, and Cienical Medicine.
CHARLES O. CURTMAN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
B. F. SHUMARD, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
JAMES C. NIDELET, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

JAMES C. NIDEHET, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fees for the lectures (each Professor \$15).

\$105, Matriculation fee \$5. Demonstrator's Ticket, \$10. Graduation fee \$20.

JOSEPH N. McDowell, M. D., Dean, Office No. 25 North Fith Street,
And at the College, cor. of Eighth and Gratiot July 12.

E.J. DAUMONT, (LATE OF JAS I. LEMON & CO)

Dealer lu

AMERICAN CLOCKS 74 FOURTH ST., NEAR MAIN, Opposite National Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY. Watches and Jewelry repaired, All work thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 12-4t.

Bardstown Female Academy. THE NEXT SESSION of this long establi ed Institution will open on the Secon

Monday of September, and continue through a term of Forty Weeks. Charges-Regular Course. i and Board, including washing, lights and fuel, in private rooms..... ? Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fuel, &c., in public

EXTRA COURSE. Music on Harp, Piano and Guitar; Ancient and Modern Languages; Drawing and Painting; Embroidery, &c., the same as in other Schools of equal rank.

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civil and religious liberty, which has for several years past, unless it be the secure. in finding such a man as Judge Kinforcible a manner exposing the fallacy practical effect? of Dr. H's argument.

wo think our readers will judge after from the Lexington Observer and Ropor-

To the Bev. E. P. Humphrey D. D.,

I have read with care your address be foro the Louisville Presbytery, delivered in Louisville on the 12th, of July, 1866. I have, as far as I could, divostmatters presented by you, and have attempted, with fairness and eandor, to which so agitates the Church, especially in Kentucky. I must say that address,

my miud. It may be viewed as presumption in a for myself a way through what it leaves that nspect of it." obscure and unsatisfactory to what Now I too thought the rebellion wrong. seems to me to be tho true principles All who know me know how strong and which underlie these matters-that I fixed wero my convictions on this subject. as well as others who may accept my viows when called upon to act in refer. vince of the church as a body to proence to them, may not be left affoat on nounce whether the rebellion was wrong vaguo and indefinite opinions, but may or right. have a fixed and stable foundation upon which to plant oursolves.

take a review of your address. All I and tyrannical James and established propose is to give my views upon such for that people Constitutional liberty propositions as I cannot accept; and this under the great Prince of the house of I do with great deference for your opin-ions, though my mind upon the re-ion; nor will any one new deny that our flections I have bestowed thereon has Revolutionary Fathers were justified in como to a different conclusion from their revolt from the oppressions of the yours. And upon other matters I wish, mother country. if possible, to get clear and distinct revaguely in your address.

You state three radical principles. My Kingdom is not of this world.' His saints on earth and in heaven constitute one host under his command.

The purposes of civil government for men in a state of civil society, and their reputation and their property.

As to the third "radical principle," "Subjects which are purely secular in their nature belong oxclusively to the Stato, such as tariffs, banks, &c., and any attempt on the part of the Church to determine them, ought to be resisted; se also subjects which are purely spiritual belong exclusively to the Church, such as the doctrine of the Trinity, the Atoncmont," &e. But then you say "There are subjects which may be called mixed, being in some of their aspects socular and in other aspects religious." -"Here," you say, "the rulo is obvious. Iu mixed eases all those aspects which are secular belong to the State, and must be dotermined by a civil tribunal; all those aspects which are spiritual, to the Church, and must be turned over to tho ecclesiastical courts."

Now let us examine the application of this doetrine and see if it be founded again, "the grievances are now sufficient on the true principle. For if it shall be found that the Church in adopting it transcended her province, and thus went beyond the teachings of scripture court of Jesus Christ, can settle no such aud the standards of the Church, then, question. She will pronounce the genindeed, it was a grievous error, and to cral scriptural injunction of obedience it may possibly be traced all the woes to the powers that be; "obey the laws

which now afflict her. aspects purely moral and religious." and constitutional authority." And it is a question the church cannot settle. then you lay down the duty of chris- He must determine it for himself. tians not to obstruct or hinder the mag- This much then upon this general istrate, but aid and assist him in his proposition. high office. You contend it was in this It was scarcely to have been expected

was called upon to speak out. not been quite broad enough with this commond themselves to the sober judgmoral aspect of political questions in ment of mankind. But now is the time

Free Christian Commonwealth | ter affecting the good order of society | subjects. What strength and consideration. We of the South do not want the | the effusion of the Holy Spirit at Penin a civil state? Will not a christian | before the country for her course in reman be careful in forming his political ference to these matters? And what a Nothing has surprised us more than duct even touching such matters as in the Old School Preshyterian Church, fifth day. We submit them without scription we settled twenty years ago, And if, as has been already demonstrathe seeming want of interest which the thriffs, &c., lest by his wrongful act or now that peace blesses the land, of mass of our more intelligent lawyers opinions, wrong or oppression may he brethren coming from the North and have taken in the great question of civil and religious liberty, which has such laws shall be made that vice shall | years of separation, had the General Asbeen agitating both Church and State be punished and goed men made safe and sembly during these years abstained from

fact that some, from whom we expected Now I would ask, is not every man better things, should have abandoned morally and religiously bound to be charity in all her deliverances, drawn careful that no improper motives, no together the hearts of her people every principle of civil and religious selfishness, no malice, no ambition throughout this broad land, by sending liborty, of which the American people shall control him in forming his judg- words of kindness and of love, teachhave been the boasted champions for a ment and taking his stand on such ing all her children that they were bound century past. We are gratified therefore questions? And is he not guilty of n to each other by a higher and holier with the United Synod. great immorality and sin before God if he, tio than that which unites men in a civil from corrupt or improper motives, in state; and that though severed for a kead, taking up the matters presented such purely eivil matters adopts wrong seasen by eauses beyond their control, lie also called on Dr. Breckinridge for towards them; I wish them good, and is in force at this moment; therefore, desire of her heart; and in order to make by Dr. Humphrey; and in so clear and principles and aids in putting them into

Here is clearly a high moral and religious duty. But I know you would We think Judge Kinkoad unduly be shocked to see the Church come modost in regard to his ability in dis- down to soil her garments in such paroussing ecclesiastical questions, and so ty conflicts as nrise upon such ques- the church should divide; nor even giving the letter a careful reading. And his country upon his own conscience to some of them to be, in their judgment, vindicate overy line and word uttered ever open to them when they are like-Dr. Humphrey himself we think must chose his part and act for himself. If unscriptural and unconstitutional. It is either by himself or by others during minded with us. bo of the same opinion, especially if he from improper motives he chooses and said that many of the friends of the this long contest, yet he had nothing attempts a reply. The letter we clip acts wreng, he sins against God, and Assembly have not only expressed their to retract or to apologize for, and he God alone will judge him.

Nor can the church undertake to deeide upon the constitution of the United States, and settle the question, under that instrument, of the right of a State to secede from the Union. This, in my judgmont, is a great political heresy; and he who attempts to put it into practical ed my mind of all prejudice in the effect mny be guilty of a great moral and religious wrong. But there are good men who have believed the doetrine. It is weigh all the facts and arguments, in not vouchsafed the church to construe the sincere desire to find out where the the Constitution of the United States truth lay in this great controversy and settle this political matter between

Then as to the moral aspect of this however able and eloquent, has not mixed question of the rebellion: Let brought conviction nor satisfaction to us for a moment examine the principle you lay down and seo where it will lead us. You say: "So long as uo moral layman to venture any views or opinions | quostions were involved in the contest. uppon matters which the clergy may re- the church had nothing to do with it. gard as peculiarly in their province. I but the moment that questions of right readily ndmit that such subjects are too and wrong-of obedience to God-of high for me, who have not had the train- immutable and eternal morality emerged ing uor bestowed on them the reflections from the crash of arms, then instantly to prepare one for such a discussion, I the church was called to speak out. shall not, therefore, attempt it. But I | You continue: "Our church considermay venture to propound the difficulties ed the rebellion wrong in point of morwhich have not been removed from my als, a sin against God, and for that reamind by this address, and to work as I may son it took jurisdiction of the case in

But I cannot believe it was in the pro-

All admit that rebellions are sometimes right. The glorious revolution in It is not my purpose, thon, to under- England, which overthrew the bigoted

In the revolution of 1688, in England. sponses to certain propositions which Lord Macaulay tells us that "the greatare either passed over or stated but est Anglican doctors of that age had maintained that no breach of law or contract, no excess of eruclty, rapacity The first all accept: "The Church and or licentiousness on the part of the right-State are both of them ordinances of ful King, could justify his people in God." The second will not be disputed. withstanding him by force. But my The object and ends of the Church are learned friend, I know, does not subto make mon christians here and pre- scribe to this doctrine of "passive obepare them for Heaven hereafter. It is dience." Had he lived at that time, he a spiritual kingdom of which our Lord would have been ranged on the side of Jesus Christ is head. Wo should ever Baxter, and Howo, and Bunyan, and bear in mind those solemn words of his, William Kiffin; for his heart swells within him, as he refers to his own revolutionary fathers of the Presbyterian Church. With what eloquent aud glowing language does he exhibit the action are wholly different. It was ordained of the Synod of New York and Philadel phia, on the Stamp Act in 1766; and looks to the perservation of their lives, how, in 1775, the Synod, under the lcadership of John Witherspoon, took the side of the country against the King. you state it substantially as follows: We listen as to the stirring sound of a trumpet vibrating upon our ears the names of Witherspoon, and Allison, and Tennent, and Miller, and Duffield, and James Waddell, and John Blair Smith, all of whom by words, and many of them by decds, took their part in the great strugglo in which their country was thon involved.

Thus it is conceded that rebellion is sometimes right. Now I will ask you who is to settle the question? Is the church authorized to fix the precise point at which the oppression and tyranny of her government are so great, the grievances so oppressive, that it becomes the dnty of the people to resort to the terrible remedy of revolution? Can sho say, "the grievances are not yet sufficient-you must submit?" Theu -gird on your swords and lift up the standard of revolt!"

It seems to me that the church, as a as good citizens." But she has no war-You say of the late rebellion, "It was rant to pronounce when the time nrises a mixed case. That in secular aspects that resistance is justifiable. This, each it belonged to the Government," &c. member of her communion must, upon But you say "The rebellion presented | his own responsibility before God, determine for himself. I would not be You quote the scriptural injunction, so understood as attempting to lessen the often quoted, so full of wisdom, but in guilt of those who, without all sufficient my opinion so often misunderstood: grounds, rush headlong into rebellion. "Obey the powers that be, they are or- It is a fearful thing; and upon a Chrisdained of God." "Submit to lawful tian man a terrible responsibility. But

civil war, the deliverances of the courts Now it does seem to me that you have of the churches North or South, should applying it only to what are called by these questions shall be properly settled.

or the property or happiness of men | tion has the Episcopal Church acquired uttering her voice upon these most agitating questions; and in the spirit of their hearts should be linked and united together as by a golden chain, vibrating promised some days since. from heart to heart, and reaching up to the throne of Jehovah.

It is clear, however, to me that it is not upon such questions as these that considerations which were urged. tions as these. Each christian man is upon the orders and deliverances of 1865. Now, I ask you, is not this clearly re- sults. bellion agninst the Assembly? Is it not quoted by yourself, "who made these

this disobedience slightly, whilst it utny. I was not in the Assembly at St. Louis. I will not then attempt to asthat august body to the oourse they adopted in reference to the signers of

that paper. Upon these questions of church government I form my opinions with much hesitancy—and whilst I have strong their nselessness. I doubted the wis-Your speech does not satisfy me.

Tell me if in your judgment the Aspower in such cases altogether revisory? Your speech might indicate that in your udgment the Assembly had original jurisdiction in such enses. Can this be it. Tell me how you construe it? It each others hands.'

binding force. It is no act at all.

would be their duty in such a case, apart. Tako for instance the Transylvania Presigner of the Declaration and Testimony, asks for a seat in that Presbytery. He unexcoptional character, lovely and amifore the Assembly for trial, you conscipain of the dissolution of your Presbya Presbyter bolieving these things do? You answer, still obey the Assembly. minded with us. That I may have more light in this great strait, I ask you what this means, (see confession of faith page 113), "God alone is Lord of the conscience, and hath left it free from the doetrines and requested to proceed.

before a dissolution is effected?

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 11, '58. The committee on bills and overtures made sundry reports.

The subject of the proposed union Synod of the South, was taken up. Dr. Van Roussalaer presented a resolution ordering a special committee of three to

We can give only some of the leading they are none of us, and our duty re-

ourpose to disregard these acts, but thanked God for the course which this have actually refused to obey them. Assembly has observed, and for the re-

The Presbyterian Church needs not defiance on the part of these brethren to be enlarged by any union. Her great against its authority? Is it not, in short, necessity is not extension, but homo-nullification itself? In the language genity. His objection to union or genity. His objection to uniou or compromise or conference, is founded men a judge, or divider over the As- not in dislike or in distrust, but in a makes the following deliverance: great principle—that it is right and bost But the Assembly seems to pass over for those not perfectly homogeneous to live apart. Better reasons than have

the foundation of any thing which it is convictions, I would gladly hear you, dom of the union at the commencement and if I am wrong, be put right by yon. of the present century, with the Congre- Church in particular. gational church of New England. In 1837, the General Assembly solemnly sembly has the constitutional power to declared that the union was unwise. cite these men before them for trial as The good resulting from it was not coman original case? Is not the Assembly's parable in amount to the trouble, the

care, tho wrong. Such is not the way of God's providence to prosper the union of any incongruous elements. Are this body and in the Presbytery, and then go up to the that they should be one? "It is my denigher courts by appeal? I can make liberate judgment, in the sight of God, nothing else out of our book. I need that there is no way for these two bod-

If I am right in this, then the act too arbitrary and abrupt. In the minute any official conference based on terms citing these men being unconstitutional, he drew up, there was a hope distinctly which appear to us to involve a condemis absolutely null and void; for you expressed that they may return, when nation of ourselves and a renunciation of know an unconstitutional act is of no ever they shall be like minded with us. He had personnl knowledgo that there But you may tell me that though you are leading gentlemen in that body, who and I may regard it as unconstitutional, are not like-minded with us. He would still we are not to judge upon an act of never consent that the two bodies, as the Assembly. Suppose a Presbytery bodies, should be one. They may be believe it nnconstitutional, and hence better than us, or they may not—wo may not binding, are they to execute it in perhaps be even too sound—but put it a matter against their conscience? What as you will, wo are unlike and are best

The great defection of 1838 was none bytery. Suppose Brother Barnes, a of our work. We did cut off the four Synods already spoken of, but the great schism in our body was one of defection is, on all hands, considered a man of and renunciation. They withdrew from us, and we are willing to admit that able. The act citing him to appear bc- they supposed they were in the line of duty, that they acted with principle and which we, as a denomination are at poace, hymns properly so called. These Psalms people God had already were the entiously believe to be unconstitutional, with a view to the glory of God. They and with regard to the whole, which we null and void. That aet directs you, on hauled us before the tribunals, and see no occassion to revise the understood tery, not to admit him to a seat. He could not grant. Yet our door has stood enter fruitless conferences. has never been tried, and the citation opou all the while. It is now open. unconstitutional in your judgment. In Again and again have we reiterated the your judgment he has done nothing to action of 1837—for twenty years have call for such harsh usage. What should we invited them to return, on the one solitary condition that they be like-

suspended, and Dr. Breckinridge was

commandments of men, which are in He said ho had a minute to offer. anything contrary to his word, or beside which he thought embodied a true exnounced upon the act of the Presbytery in their sacred capacity as Ministers, have ate his race. And now, my dear sir, I have sought matters of salvation. Confining themfor light to guide me in the way of duty selves to that, their peace flows onward visible church, the uniform and consisis the train or and all through which the salvation of the door to ritualvisible church, the uniform and consisis matters apart from assigned, why, in the covenant with his in it an opening of the door to ritualvisible church, the uniform and consisis matters apart from assigned, why, in the covenant with his in it an opening of the door to ritualvisible church, the uniform and consisin the trying ordeal through which the like a river. Why, then, should they, tent God should depart from his known was only carried by a majority of twen-Assembly is forcing the Church in Ken- without motive, break up this peace, and rule of dispensation, and violate all the ty-five against twenty.—Evan Christenmoral aspect of the question the Church that, during the existence of the great tucky to pass. From the high personal bring in elements of disturbance? To natural and moral analogies of his works dom. regard I entertain for you, and my esti- us of the South and the weaker division, and his government? It cannot be. mato of your ability and attainments, I it would be madness to enter into any There is no such violation; there is no shall always give to your opinions great such treatics. The great pressure upon such departure. Nor is it so much as consideration. Unusod as I am to such us, from without, is not on subjects of pretended to have happened from Abra- like a man who has with difficulty climbinvestigations, I propound none of these dectrine, but it is on the subjectof abo- ham till John the Baptist, or perhaps ed by a ladder to the top of a house, yeu mixed eases, such as rebellion, &c. It does seem to me that many of our views with a dogmatic confidence, and litionism. In our character of a Church, the day of Pentecost. But what was in crying to some one at the bottom, "This

opon it. was listened to with marked attention. happiness. Whatever their divisions, mains where it did before. We are to He is one of the few ministers living treat their parts as we treated thoir

Dr. Breekinridge then read the min-

ute to which he had referred as follows: In the matter of the proposals made at this General Assembly, on behalf of this United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, ately constituted in the State of Tennesce, out of a portion of those New School Presbyterians residing in several of the the denomination at and after the General Assembly of 1857, this Assembly

action at St. Louis, in reference to the signers of the Declaration and Testimo-The proposals made to-day do not lay sembly. Nevertheless, the contents of thoso papers being, in fact, known to this eertain the influences which prompted wise for us to accept. There is offered no if wo were ignorant of them. And in good basis for conference, or a compro- the judgment of this Assembly, those ofmise, or a union that shall advance the ficial papers do not afford a basis of Conkingdom of Christ or of the General As-sembly. The history of all similar at-able to see that there is any prospect of tempts has but served to demonstrate advancing the interest of Christ's kingdom in general, or those of the Presbyte rian Church in the United States, or thos of the United Synod of the Presbyterian

Tho Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has always received, frankly and in Christian love, all churches, office bearers, and private persons of all denominations making applions of all denominations making appli-tation for admission into her communion, apon the single condition that they are And 'giveth His beloved sleep.' ipon the single condition that they are iko minded with herself. At this time amplo provision is made in her existing Acts and Ordinances for the reception your opinion? Ought not, must not the that body enough alike to be united? of all such into her communion, on terms charges against these men be tried first Does any man in his conscience believe and by methods precisely equivalent, and wheroit is possiblo, identical with those provided in regard to her own children raised in her own bosom. Seeing that it was in a voluntary secession from the not cite the page—you are familiar with ies to come together so as to strengthen Presbyterian Church that the present difficulties of the United Synod of the ordinary for the Court of Appeals of Kentucky to assume original jurisdiction and try a man for murder.

The speaker himself drew up the minute which cut off the three Synods of Western New York, but not that of the Western Reserve. He chiefted to it. Western Reserve. He objected to it as hardly be unexpected that we decline the rich and peculiar favor of God upon

With reference to the recent seees to hymnology is somewhat peculiar. ment. ion in the New School body, this General The Scotch version of the Psalms, in anything which has hitherto resulted from it, any eall of providence for the Presbyterian Church to take any new nion or that of a closer intercourse than ody differed from us, at the period of their accession from us, and the subjects upon which tho two very unequal portions if that body have recently separated sought to wring from us that which we and unalterable faith of our Church, or to land, have come to be the recognized

> Succession in the Christian Church by Hereditary Descent.

A profession, then, of faith in Christ, The hour having arrived for the order And this is the first way of securing a that departure from Scotch practice wered, and went to Eli, supposing it was of the day, that order was, ou motion, succession of the covenanted seed, and paved the way for the introduction of a he who called him. Finding his mis-

end of timo. it in matters of faith or worship, so that pression of this matter. As far as he relations and benefits of the covenant ancient version; and in the Free Church second time, when Eli perceived it was to believe such doctrines or to obey was a judge, the propositions presented are the birthright of overy child boru more especially there grew up a feeling such commands out of conscience, is to by them, define the reason why they destroy true liberty of conscience; and seek this Conference, and they make seed." "I will establish," says God, the requiring an implicit faith and an their terms a sine qua non. That is "my covenant between me and thee, absolute and blind obedience, is to de- right; but he did not believe in the and thy seed after thee, in their generastroy liberty of conscience and reason truth of the propositions. On the terms tions, for an everlasting covenant." The turn, and there is a desire, not indeed also." Ought not the same liberty of proposed, he would not treat with his substance of which, to repeat a prece- to return to the old paraphrases, but to conscience be allowed in the construe- own father or his own brother. The ding proposition, manifestly is, that as adopt some of those more spiritual tion of the Constitution of the Church New School Presbyterians have quarrel- soon as a new individual is generated hymns which mould so much the devoas of the word of God? I ask you, in ed among themselves—the very ovent from this seed, he is within the coveview of all this, what ought Presbyters which he predicted twenty years ngo. nant, and, according to its tenour, God England, whether in or out of the Esto do upon the application of such a Cut his body into ten thousand pieces, is his God. This is a characteristic of tablishment That desire finds exbrother to a seat in their Presbytery? and it was his deliberate conviction that every public covenant which God has pression for the present in a very can-Again I ask you if in your judgment every individual piece of him would made with man. Take, for example, the attempt of the Assembly to make protest. The world has periodical turns the covenants with Adam and with the act execute itself can possibly be of madness. The religious world is not Noah. Every human creature comes proposed that the Presbytery should reefficacious? It seems to me as well might exempt from the charge, and he supposed into being under the full operation of quest the General Assembly to give their the Legislature of Kentucky attempt to we ourselves may be a little mad. Of this both these covenants. In virtue of the sanction for the use of a limited number pass a law that he who committed mur- kind of moral epidemic, is the abolition- one, he is an "heir of wrath;" and in of hymns "that have proved themselves der should forfeit all his estate, and di- ism which of late, has raged in the North, virtue of the other, an heir of promise to be according to the mind and taste rect the sheriff, upon the killing, to take and produced the scenes of folly and to the whole extent of the covenant and feeling of the people of God, and possession of his property, and he should absurdity which have astonished all sanc mercy. He has the faithfulness of God that may be said to have obtained, in a the Bible history more interesting than proceed to do it before a court and jury and prudent men. But better thoughts pledged to him, as one of Noah's cov- measure, manifestly the seal of the Dihad passed upon the case to determine are beginning to prevail. The convic- enanted seed, that the world shall not vine Spirit." The number of the hymns life, with the most of which he was conif indeed murder had been committed. tion which has always swayed this As- be drowned by a second deluge; nor to be sanctioned he proposed to be lim-Must there then not be a judgment pro- sembly, is gaining ground, that Ministers visited by another calamity to exterministic detection ited to twenty-five. A proposal to mod-

matter brought up. We do not want tecost, to destroy a radical principle of A friend clips for us from an old No. to discuss it here and now, nor at any that very church which John, and Jcof the Southern Presbyterian, the fol- other time or place, for three sufficient sus, and the spirit of Jesus, were sent to opinions and regulating his civil con- glorious spectacle should we have had lewing report of the proceedings of the reasons: First. The question of sub- bless and perfect? The notion is wild. comment, as a comment on the ideas of at the cest of schism; Second. The ted, the covenant with Abraham and question of church power is a foregone his seed was a covenant with the them in the cut, recorded in the first question—our very existence depends visible church—if this covenant has book of Samuel. I hope they will reupon maintaining our position upon it; never been abrogated-if its relations fer to their Bibles and read the whole Third. The question of the black race and privileges, with an exception in fa- chapter. Indeed, in order to understand and their relation of servitude was set- vor of adults who desired to come in on the matter fully, they must become fathe seventy years since, in a multitude the profession of their faith, were to be miliar with the history of the child Samof ways, and with many conditions, but propagated in the line of natural genebetween this Assembly and the United harmoniously; and we should not re- ration, THEN, it follows, that the infant I am sure many of them are well versed seed of persons who are under this cov- in this part of Bible history already We are told that on these questions enant, are themselves parties to it; nre and those who are not, I hope will read there is a division in that other body; themselve members of the church; and it over earefully at ence. be appointed by the Assembly to cenfer but what possible significance can that whatever privileges that infaut seed had, orcumstance have for us, any more than at any given period in the history of God." The good Hannah had carnestly Dr. Stanton called for the reading of a similar division in the Methodist or the church, it must retain so long as the prayed God to grant her this child the communications of the United Synod. any other church. I have no hatred covenant is in force. But the covenant a paper on the subject, which he had only good. I should sineorely grieve at this moment, the covenant privileges her little child a constant memorial of to see them wronged, and I should re- of the infant seed are in force. Visible Dr. Breckinridgespeke at length, and joico at witnessing their prosperity and membership is one of those privileges; wering her prayer, she called him Samtherefore the infant seed of church mem- | uel.

bers are also members of the church. corrupted the ordinance of God, so as who have fought through the war which | wholo, having no duty to perform, grow- to reject the visible means which he the Jewish worship, this man, "and all left under his responsibility to God and The Synod of Kentueky has pronounced began in 1831. While he would not ling out of their sehism. Our door is has appointed for perpetuating his his house, went up to offer unto the government, they are compelled to see at Shiloh the place where the tabernathe principle hero contended for, operating with irresistible force, every hour this place that Hannah had made her before their eyes. For whether they earnest prayer for this child; and now, will or not, the fact is, that the church when Samuel was given unto her, she of God, with an exception before men- dedicated him to the service of God tioned, ever has been, and is now, propagnted by hereditary descent. There is not, perhaps, in any nation under Southern States who have ceded from heaven that has been once christianized, and has not sinned away the gospel, a single Christian who has not received | had weared the little child. 1 Although the Committee appointed privileges as an inheritance from his by the Synod of the United Presbyterian fathers. Let us then beware how, in Church have not communicated to this opposing infant church membership, ters fearful thunders against those who shall disobey them in the matter of its step ou the part of the Assembly to- adopted, expressive of their own peculiar constitutions respecting the human race. General Assembly the official papers we fight against a principle which is constitutions respecting the human race. Mason's Works.

"He Giveth His Beloved Sleep."

"Of all the thoughts of God that are Borno inward unto souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music deep—
Now tell me if that any is, or gift or graco, surpassing this—
'He giveth His beloved sleep?'

Sleep soft, beloved, we sometimes say, But have no power to chase away
Sad dreams, that through the cyclids creep,
But never doloful dream again
Shall break the happy slumber, when
'He giveth His beloved sleep.'

O earth so full of dreary noises! o men, with wailing in your voices!
O defvod gold, the watter's heap!

"His dows drop mutely on the hill; His cloud above it saileth still,
Though on its slope men toil and reapl
More settly than the dew is shed,
Or cloud is floated overhead, 'Ho giveth His beloved sleop.'

"And Friends-dear friends-whon it shall be That this low breath is gone from me-When round my bier yo come to weep: Let one most loving of you all Say, 'Not a tear for her must fall, "He giveth His beloved sleep."

Hymnology in the Free Church of Scot-

the Westminister Assembly, and it has also with men." Eli was very fond of now exist, with either of the parts into which from time to time have broken off which that body is now divided. The subjects on which the whole New School subsequently added about sixty hymns. The time was now coming when the subsequently added about sixty hymns, the most part, in all Bibles used in Scotwhether Established or Dissenting. One body of seccders, known as the "Relicf," a branch sineo amalgamated with others | ucl. and of obedience to him, not discredited into the United Presbyterian Church, by other traits of character, entitles an from an early period adopted the Psalms adult to the privileges of his church, and Hymns of Dr. Isaac Watts; and of handing down their blessings to the hymn-book, proporly so called, which is take he returned to his couch. "Now But the second and principal channel byterian body. The Established Church | neither was the word of the Lord yet of conveyance is hereditary descent. The and the Free Church still hold by the revealed to him." The Lord called a truly expressive of the spirit of devotion. And now it seems the tide is upon the servant heareth. So Samuel went, and tion of all the Evangelical Churches in tious manner. At the meeting of the had already threatened. This was the Presbytery'in question, Dr. Candlish first revelation made to Samuel, and its erate did not, however, disarm hostility. little readers, I hope, will turn to their nothing to do with matters apart from Now, what imaginable reason can be Several members of the Presbytery saw

For an old Christian to say to young one, "Stand in my evidence," is I would ask, is there not a moral and religious aspect in every political mat- wrong view the Assembly took on these they are wrong. W. B. Kinkbad. What in step is the ministry of the Bnptist? What in step." For the Children.

From the Children's Friend. The Prophet Samuel.

My young readers will find the interesting event which is represented to uel, beginning with the first chapter.

The name Samuel means "asked of God heard her prayer and fulfilled the God's goodness and faithfulness in ans-

Hannah and her devoted husband However men may corrupt and have Elkannah, were both very pieus persons; and according to the requirements of ele wership was eclebrated. It was at forever to wait on the Lord at the tabernaclo so long as he should live, and then to become a servant and a worshipper in the house of God in heaven. Hence she remained at home until she

When Samuel was old enough to dispense with his mother's care, she and her husband took him up at the annual festival, to present him before the Lord. Along with him, they took up "three bullocks and one ephah of flour, and a bottle of wine, and brought him unto the house of the Lord in Shiloh: and the child was young. And they slew a bullock, and brought the child to Eli.' This venerable man was the chief priest of the Jews; and was also the Judge of the land of Israel at that time. His mother sang a beautiful psalm of thanksgiving on this occasion; and then having accomplished the worship of God in their offerings and vows, his parents returned to Ramah to their own house. "And the child did minister to the Lord before Eli, the priest," being girded with a linen ephod. Moreover his mother made him a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year, when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice.

The venerable priest Eli, was a very pious and good man; but his sons, on whom devolved much of the service of the tabernaele, were very wicked young men, called in the Bible, "sons of Belial." They did many things which were dishonest and oppressive to the people, the result of which, wa men abhorred the offering of the Latt

Now although Eli was a good and himself, he was not as faithful a he ought to have been in restraining and The subject of hymnology was, a few strated with them and reproved them. weeks ago, discussed by the Free Pres- But he ought, as a father and as a priest bytery of Edinburgh with a view to of God to have forbid and prevented us, in the very matters which led to their secession from our Church twenty years ago. the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland and his house a most dreadful punish-

But while these wicked young men Assembly does not see in that event, or which was made by an Englishman, is were making themselves hated by the well known to have been adopted by people, the child Samuel grew on, and the Established Church at the time of was in favor both with the Lord, and been accepted by the other Churches him, and took good care of him, "and

> The time was now coming when the or "paraphrases," as they are called, of Lord meant to visit with a rightcous others passages of the Scripture than judgment, those wicked young men who those of the Psalms. In addition to profaned the priest's office, thereby sinhymns properly so called. These Psalms | people. God had already warned Eli paraphrases and hyms being bound up for of his punishment by the word of a prophet; but there was no evidence of reformation in his sons, nor did he cxhymn book in all churches and chapels, ert his authority to prevent their wickedness. Now, once more, he sends a message to him through the child Sam-

> Eli and Samuel had both lain down at night to sleep, when the Lord called Samuel. The child immediately ansnow in general use in the United Pres- Samuel did not yet know the Lord, God who was speaking to the child.

"Therefore Eli said unto Samuel, Go, lie down; and it shall be, if he call thee, that thou shall say, Speak Lord; for thy lay down in his place. And the Lord came, and called as at other times, Samucl! Samuel! Then Samuel answered, Speak, for thy servant heareth.' Whereupon, the Lord informed Samuel of the overthrow of the house of Eli, telling him that now the time was come, when he would both begin and finish all he subsequent fulfilment made the people of Israel to understand that he was established to be a prophet of God.

I cannot follow the history of the prophet Samuel. Except the life of our Saviour, there is seareely any portion of the events which occurred during his nected; nud all of which are recorded in the books which bear his name. My Bibles and read the account for them-

WHEN God makes our cross a little heavier, He means that we shall come to Him for added strength to carry it. We must draw closer to the Lord our strength and live more simply upon him. He has fulness without limit, and of His fulness shall we receive.

SANCTIFIED afflictions are spiritual promotions.